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## U.S. Economy Shows Signs of Holding Up Experts Revise Earlier Predictions Of Market-Induced Slowdown in '88

By Robert D. Hershey  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — The U.S. economy has held up well since the stock market collapse on Oct. 19 and an imminent recession now appears quite unlikely, according to various private and government analysts.

Many forecasters who had initially slashed estimates for growth next year have been nudging them upward of late, prompted by successive sets of fresh data indicating that the stock market tremors have yet to shake the economy's foundations.

**Kiosk****42 Die in Crash  
Of Peruvian Jet**

LIMA (AP) — A Peruvian naval jet with 43 persons aboard, including the members of Aflanza Lima, Peru's leading soccer team, plunged into the Pacific Ocean, apparently killing everyone but the pilot, the authorities said Wednesday.

The jet crashed in the ocean six miles (10 kilometers) northwest of Lima's Jorge Chavez International Airport after losing contact with the control tower on Tuesday night, a navy statement said. Everyone on board was believed to be Peruvians.

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## Anglicans Shaken by Tirade at Runcie and Death of Author

By Barry James

*International Herald Tribune*

The Church of England, noted for Trollopian gentility and benign tolerance of conflicting views, is in the midst of its biggest furor in memory, following a scathing personal attack on its spiritual leader, the archbishop of Canterbury, and the subsequent apparent suicide of the cleric who wrote the anonymous assault.

A coroner opened an inquest Wednesday into the death of the Reverend Gareth Bennett, 58. After formal identification of the body, a hearing was scheduled for next month.

The coroner said he would need to know who wrote the eloquently trenchant analysis in the 1987-88 edition of *Crockford's Clerical Directory*, a handbook of the Church of England clergy that by long tradition contains an anonymously written preface. That tradition seems likely to be abandoned in light of the uproar caused by the attack on Archbishop Robert Runcie, who was accused of being a spineless and

indecisive leader during a crisis over issues such as ordaining women to the priesthood and homosexuality among the clergy.

The coroner's demand forced the disclosure of Mr. Bennett's identity from the two men who knew it, and whose own positions now appear to be on the line. They are Derek Pattison, 57, secretary-general of the General Synod, an elected body that makes policy for the state church; and James Shelley, 55, secretary of the Church Commissioners, who control financial affairs and are responsible for the publication of *Crockford's*.

"In accordance with Crockford's tradition, the preface as published was the text as he gave it," they said in a statement.

Mr. Bennett, a historian at Oxford University, had denied to friends that he wrote the article. He was found dead in his car Monday with a hose leading from the exhaust. A police spokesman said the death was being treated as a suicide.

Rev. Evans, chairman of the church's press and public affairs panel, said it appears Mr. Bennett took

his life "in anguish over the furor his article had caused — either because he could not face exposure or, as friends suggested, because he was so distressed at being forced into a situation where he had to lie."

Archbishop Runcie, 66, who has not commented on the attack against him, called Mr. Bennett's death "a tragic loss of an exceptionally gifted man."

Mr. Bennett was a member of the "high" or Anglo-Catholic wing of the church, which stresses the value of tradition and authority, and follows a ritual similar to that of Roman Catholicism. He accused Archbishop Runcie of despising both the high church tradition and the evangelical wing of Anglicanism, which stresses the authority of the Bible.

Instead, he said in the Crockford's preface, the archbishop's "clear preference is for men of liberal disposition with a moderately Catholic style which is not taken to the point of having firm principles. If in addition they have a good appearance and are articulate over the media he is prepared to overlook a certain theological deficiency."

Dr. Runcie and his closest associates are men who have nothing to prevent them following what they think is the wish of the majority of the moment."

Furthermore, he criticized what he called the archbishop's "desire to put off all questions until someone else makes a decision."

Some prelates called it the attack sour, vindictive, cowardly and disreputable. It was the violence of the backlash that drove Mr. Bennett to his death, according to the Reverend William Oddie, also an Anglican priest. He said in an article that Mr. Bennett had written a profound and intellectually impressive "pamphlet of a church whose unrepresentative leaders have turned against scripture and tradition as their chief guides and now rely principally on the ephemeral wisdom of the passing age."

Mr. Bennett had in his preface that the fact he could write anonymously was "a fortunate circumstance."

"It is not easy for any individual clericman to write such an independent survey in his own name," he wrote. "For inevitably it will point out matters which are not for comfort and it must extend to deal with personalities."

## Ethiopian Rebels Say They Routed Army in Biggest Battle in 2 Years

By Blaine Harden

*Washington Post Service*

KHARTOUM, Sudan — The Eritrean separatist movement in northern Ethiopia said Wednesday that its forces had "smashed through" Ethiopian Army lines in what the rebels said was the largest battle in the region in the last two years.

Leaders of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front, whose assertions could not be independently verified, said the fighting began early Tuesday when rebel forces overran fortified Ethiopian government po-

sitions near the town of Naqfa. If true, the rebel reports signify the outbreak of a full-scale war in the midst of a severe food shortage and major international famine relief effort in northern Ethiopia. More than two million people in the region are estimated to be threatened with starvation.

In the past, the rebels' reports have frequently been accurate.

Naqfa marks the front line in the 26-year between Ethiopia and the rebels, who want to create a separate nation out of the former Italian colony of Eritrea.

## Rebel Colonel Captured By Troops Near Manila

By Keith B. Richburg

*Washington Post Service*

MANILA — Philippine troops captured Colonel Gregorio Honasan on Wednesday, ending a long manhunt for the army officer who led a coup attempt in August.

Colonel Honasan's capture was a major victory for President Corazon C. Aquino, ending what some saw as the single most serious threat to her government. He was believed to have more than a thousand soldiers under his command.

In interviews, the colonel had threatened to continue trying to destabilize Mrs. Aquino's administration.

The capture also seemed to remove one of the main security concerns about the summit meeting next week in Manila of the six leaders of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

"That removes at least one large problem for those of us making the arrangements for a safe and successful ASEAN summit," said General Fidel V. Ramos, the armed forces chief of staff.

The military's failure to capture the fugitive coup leader had been an embarrassment for the government, particularly since Colonel Honasan — who had become a folk hero for some since the coup attempt and his escape — began granting interviews from various safehouses around Manila.

Military officials said Colonel Honasan was captured in the Manila district of Pasig, in a house reportedly owned by a former aide to Senator Juan Ponce Enrile, Colonel Honasan's former boss at the Ministry of National Defense.

Also captured in the house were four other renegade officers and two civilians, including the newspaper columnist Cecilio T. Arillo, another former Enrile aide. The Enrile link, some speculated, would revive questions about Mr. Enrile's own role in the Aug. 28 coup's attempt.

An American free-lance journalist was also in the house when Colonel Honasan was captured. Officials said he was released later. The reporter had gone there to interview Colonel Honasan, they said.

Government television news quoted Delia Anhao, a maid at the house, as telling an interviewer that

Colonel Honasan was captured while hiding under a bed. Officials said Colonel Honasan offered no resistance when about 50 soldiers stormed in.

Mrs. Aquino was "really overjoyed" at the report of Colonel Honasan's capture, according to her press secretary, Teodoro C. Benigno. "Coming as it does on the eve of the ASEAN summit," Mr. Benigno said, "the capture should reassure all peace-loving Filipinos that the country is headed toward better times."

General Ramos said that Colonel Honasan would be given "honorable treatment under due process of law."

Mrs. Aquino has said repeatedly that Colonel Honasan would be court-martialed, and she has appeared to rule out amnesty, a growing demand from the military.

Last year, Colonel Honasan led a group of young reformist military officers who broke with former President Ferdinand E. Marcos and joined the effort to overthrow him.

Since then, however, Colonel Honasan had become increasingly estranged from the government he helped install. He accused Mrs. Aquino of being "soft" in combating the Communist insurgency and of backing down on the hopes of ridding the military command structure of cronyism and incompetence.

He also became a strong advocate for popular military grievances, such as low salaries and poor equipment, and the perceived lack of support for the military from political leaders.

Colonel Honasan's coup attempt exposed the deep divisions within the armed forces unresolved since Mrs. Aquino came to power in February. The attempt also underscored the president's weak standing within the military. Many of the officers and men who sided with the government openly acknowledged that they agreed with Colonel Honasan's goals if not his means.

The coup attempt brought about an intense round of recrimination among political leaders over the government's failure to address the military's complaints.

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## Managua Links Captured Pilot To a Contra Assassination Plot

*The Associated Press*

**MANAGUA** — Papers seized from an American whose private plane was shot down by Nicaraguans show that he was involved in a plot by Nicaraguan rebels to kill Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brumman, the government said.

The charge was made Tuesday by Defense Minister Humberto Ortega Saavedra, who said that James Jordan Denby, 57, of Carlinville, Illinois, was "in good health" and was being interrogated by state security policemen here.

General Ortega said at a news conference that Mr. Denby may be placed on trial, but did not specify what charges might be filed. The Sandinists also said they had evidence that the American was affiliated with the Central Intelligence Agency.

Gesturing to papers and items found on the small plane Mr. Denby was flying when he was shot down Sunday night, General Ortega said that "all of this confirms the deep tie" the pilot had "to the war of aggression against our people."

General Ortega was alluding to U.S. support of the rebels, known as contras, who have been fighting the leftist Sandinist government for more than five years.

The contra umbrella organization, known as the Nicaraguan Resistance, denied that Mr. Denby was affiliated with the rebels.

"Mr. Denby or whatever his name is has absolutely no connection with us," Adolfo Calero, a member of the Resistance directorate, said in Miami.

But General Ortega continued otherwise. He displayed notes that Mr. Denby allegedly took on a small pad during a meeting with Mr. Calero and a paper mentioning Father d'Escoto, a Roman Catholic

priest, as the target of a "plan to assassinate him."

In a recent interview, Mr. Denby said he sometimes gave the contras food and flew their wounded to hospitals but did not supply them with weapons.

Lou Falino, the U.S. Embassy spokesman in Managua, said the Sandinists had given permission for a consul officer to see Mr. Denby but had not said when.

"We are obviously concerned about Mr. Denby's well-being," Mr. Falino said, "and can offer no insight into the circumstances surrounding his apprehension by government of Nicaragua authorities until we speak directly with Mr. Denby."

A Defense Ministry statement said troops in San Juan del Norte, near the Costa Rican border, had punctured the fuel tank of Mr. Denby's Cessna-172 with rifle fire and forced it to make an emergency landing on a beach.

The communiqué said that the plane was violating Nicaraguan airspace. A videotape played at the news conference showed Mr. Denby, his hands tied behind his back, walking with Sandinist troops in a jungle.

Mr. Denby had filed a flight plan on Friday in the United States. He gave his destination as Costa Rica, with stops in Belize, Honduras, Mexico and Nicaragua, General Ortega said.

He displayed Mr. Denby's passport, his flight book and a permit to work with explosives issued by the Illinois Department of Minerals. He also exhibited military patches and insignia and a notebook with a plastic bag taped on it. General Ortega said that some color negatives showed "mercenary camps" and a "mercenary helicopter."

Mr. Denby had planned his passage, his flight book and a permit to work with explosives issued by the Illinois Department of Minerals. He also exhibited military patches and insignia and a notebook with a plastic bag taped on it. General Ortega said that some color negatives showed "mercenary camps" and a "mercenary helicopter."

## Searchers Find a Gun In Wreckage of U.S. Jet

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

**CAYUCOS, California** — Searchers found a gun Wednesday in the wreckage of a Pacific Southwest Airlines commuter jetliner that crashed into a hillside here, and federal officials said a review of flight recordings showed "there was an unauthorized entry into the cockpit" just before the crash, which killed all 43 persons aboard.

"There was evidence that there was an unauthorized entry into the cockpit," said Patricia Goldman, vice chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board. "We don't know who made that unauthorized entry."

The pilot had reported gunfire just before the plane crashed Monday on the flight from Los Angeles to San Francisco, and the FBI quickly said it appeared the crash was the result of criminal activity.

Hampered by fog and wet ground, 40 searchers going through jet debris and body parts strewn over the 15-acre (six-hectare) site found the gun in two or three inches of mud, said Richard Breitling, the FBI agent in charge.

He declined to provide details about the caliber of the weapon that was found, and he would not confirm reports that a dismissed airline employee had smuggled a gun aboard PSA Flight 1771 on a murder-suicide mission.

Meanwhile, conflicting portraits emerged of the man who, according to news reports, may have caused the crash to get even for his dismissal.

A federal government source who demanded anonymity said that David A. Burke, the dismissed employee, left a suicide message on his telephone answering machine detailing plans to kill Ray Thompson, his former boss, who also was aboard the plane.

Mr. Burke, 35, worked 14 years for USAir, which recently bought PSA. But he was dismissed as a customer service agent in Los Angeles on Nov. 18 after he was filmed by a hidden camera allegedly stealing less than \$100 from flight cocktail sales.

ABC News said Mr. Burke learned his former boss would be on Flight 1771, bought a one-way ticket and smuggled a gun and six rounds of ammunition aboard, using airline identification to avoid security checks at Los Angeles International Airport.

Nancy Vaughan, a USAir spokeswoman, said that Mr. Burke had turned in all his airline identification and that the card had been destroyed. However, an airline employee quoted by the Los Angeles Times said, "It's always possible to get through if they know your face."

Late Tuesday, FBI agents obtained a search warrant and entered Mr. Burke's condominium in Long Beach, California and took away two cardboard boxes and a metal briefcase. (AP, UPI)

## U.S. Legal Panel Backs Reagan Court Nominee

*Washington Post Service*

**WASHINGTON** — A 15-member committee of the American Bar Association has voted unanimously to give Judge Anthony M. Kennedy its top rating of "well-qualified" for appointment to the Supreme Court.

The endorsement Tuesday by the association's Standing Committee on the Federal Judiciary gave the federal appeals judge from California an important boost less than a week before the Senate Judiciary Committee is to begin hearings on his nomination.

The committee's approval was in marked contrast to its divided vote in September on Judge Robert H. Bork, President Ronald Reagan's first nominee for the court vacancy. Judge Bork also was rated "well-qualified," but five committee members dissented. His nomination was rejected by the Senate in October.

Judge Douglas H. Ginsburg, Mr. Reagan's second nominee, withdrew after acknowledging that he had occasionally smoked marijuana in the 1970s.

With no broad-based opposition to Judge Kennedy having yet developed, the Senate hearings are unlikely to see the divisive ideological

dispute that characterized the battle over Judge Bork.

Under the bar association guidelines, a "well-qualified" rating means the nominee "is among the best available for appointment to the Supreme Court."

A "not opposed" rating means that the nominee, "while minimally qualified, is not among the best available" and a "not qualified" rating means the nominee does not meet the bar association's standards for professional competence, judicial temperament and integrity.

THERE'S ONLY ONE GIN FOR THE WELL-INFORMED.



INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1987



Defense Minister Humberto Ortega Saavedra displaying items belonging to James Jordan Denby, an American who was detained after his plane was shot down by Nicaraguan forces.

## U.S. Envoy Says Blacks Must Govern in Pretoria

*By John D. Battersby  
New York Times Service*

**JOHANNESBURG** — The U.S. ambassador to South Africa has called for the formation of a black majority government in the country with specific protection for the Afrikaner minority.

In his boldest political move since becoming the first black U.S. ambassador to South Africa a year ago, Edward J. Perkins appeared to go beyond recent statements by senior American officials on South Africa's future.

Writing in *Leadership*, an influential journal on current affairs, Mr. Perkins said "black participation or black cooperation" in the political system was not enough.

"I sense a growing realization that a valid political system here must be one that correlates with the demographics of the country, not merely black participation, or black cooperation, but a government which truly represents the majority of South Africans," he said. "Moreover, the majority must have a significant say in how that government is formed."

The article is in the issue that is to appear next week.

Analysts said it was the first time a Reagan administration official had called black majority rule the required political solution in South Africa. Other officials have used a less specific requirement that blacks should have "full and equal participation" in the political system. Up to now, U.S. officials also had steered away from using the term "majority," which underlines Afrikaner fears about being overwhelmed by blacks.

The ambassador made it clear that he included in the majority of South Africans those blacks regarded by Pretoria as belonging to the four black homelands granted nominal independence.

In a reference to initiatives by Pretoria to draw blacks into talks through a multiracial advisory council, he cautioned: "I do not think that elaborate schemes which try to give an impression of black

representation, but actually maintain white power, will work. They are as doomed as the concept of apartheid itself."

Mr. Perkins balanced his plea for black majority rule with the need for special protection for Afrikanners. That condition is rejected by the outlawed African National Congress, which favors only the protection of individual rights in a bill of rights.

"Afrikaner concern about the future is something that cannot be swept under the carpet and ignored," the ambassador said. "To hasten the process of change and to avoid bloodshed and chaos, it will be necessary to provide some kind of reassurance to Afrikanners."

Mr. Perkins appeared to be supporting the idea of enshrining "group rights" in a new constitution. The concept of specific guarantees for a particular ethnic group has been rejected as racist by anti-apartheid leaders.

But the ambassador insisted that those who tried to change the system in South Africa by "individual conversion of Afrikanners or an attempt to make them admit the moral error of their ways" should recognize the limitations inherent in such tactics.

"Afrikanners will want to know that sometimes after the transition they will not end up defenseless and dispossessed in the land of their birth," he said.

Croatian Expelled by Sweden

*Reuters*

**STOCKHOLM** — Sweden said Wednesday that it had expelled Miro Barasic, a Croatian nationalist who had served half of his 18-year prison term for the 1971 murder of Yugoslavia's ambassador to Stockholm.

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## OPINION

## INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## A Fair Wind Blowing

It was an awfully good day in the White House Tuesday for both Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev. Beaming, they signed a missile treaty, and before and after they pursued a longer agenda that could produce, in the next few months if not in the next few days, broader arms control agreements and perhaps more. The roller-coaster history of Soviet-American summits cannot be ignored, but neither can the apparent congruence of atmospheres and substance this time around.

Three years under negotiation and public debate, the treaty eliminating medium- and shorter-range missiles — about 4 percent of the two sides' arsenals — has a familiar, old-shoe quality. It pioneers by eliminating whole classes of missiles, by compelling disproportionate Soviet cuts to reach an equal floor and by sanctioning on-site inspection. Although Mr. Reagan was too gracious to say so on Tuesday, for Americans the INF treaty marks a political triumph in holding the alliance together under a threat of Soviet nuclear intimidation. For the Soviets the setback is eased by seeing withdrawal of the fast, accurate missiles trained on

Kremlin targets that the United States had deployed in response to their SS-20s.

Some conservatives, especially those fearful of the idea of arms control, find grounds for concern in Europe's questions about what comes next. There are grounds for concern but not, we think, for rejection of the treaty. The verification provisions need to be scrupulously applied and enforced — and extended and deepened in subsequent arms negotiations. Europe's questions lead logically to Soviet-American talks on strategic arms in which Europe will be consulted, and to East-West talks on conventional and chemical arms in which Europe will take part.

It appears that while certain "reservations" and "understandings" may be pasted on the INF treaty in the Senate, it will not be laden with amendments requiring renegotiation with Moscow. Senator Bob Dole's movement toward support, late and awkward though it is, indicates the way the wind is blowing. It is a fair wind, and what Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev may yet do in and after the summit could make it stronger.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Allow This Meeting

Amidst the summit hoopla, some less exalted Muscovites now prepare another gathering, humbler but earth-shaking in its own way: an unofficial human rights conference to begin on Thursday. That a group of former political prisoners could contemplate such a seminar in Moscow says much about how times have changed. The Kremlin's response will say more.

Soviet officials want a formal Helsinki review session on human rights to be held in Moscow next year. But the idea of an internationally sanctioned meeting on humanitarian affairs in the capital of a country with so flawed a human rights record sticks in the craw. Press Club Glasnost, one of the independent groups that have sprung up under Mikhail Gorbachev, decided to hold an unofficial conference and test the idea. Local participants will include not only Jewish refugees but Armenian nationalists, unofficial peace groups, Russian Orthodox priests and activists for the disabled.

The Moscow gathering follows two other remarkable Eastern bloc conferences. Ac-

tivists for peace and democracy gathered last May in Warsaw even though many foreigners who had hoped to come were denied visas, and many Polish participants were arrested. In late November, 120 activists met in Budapest on "Gorbachev's Reforms and the Prospects for Europe." These meetings were even more important for bringing together activists from different parts of the East bloc, for whom communication is especially difficult. And the Moscow conference is the most daring of all.

Lack of official cooperation is already evident. Some people on their way to the conference have been pulled off trains on drug charges. Criminal charges have been threatened against a Levingrad group. The conference may be forced into participants' apartments. But even if driven into private rooms, this event will be very much in the public eye. If the Soviet Union wishes to play host to an official human rights conference next year, it could hardly do better than to let the unofficial one bloom.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## About the Next Treaty

An agreement emerging at the summit would cut Soviet and American long-range nuclear weapons by half. But is that — as opposed to the treaty signed on Tuesday banning Euromissiles — good? Would it actually reduce the risks of war?

Many experts argue that the strategic arms agreement actually would make U.S. intercontinental forces more vulnerable and thus weaken deterrence. These concerns cannot be dismissed.

Before President Reagan signs off on the outline of this new pact, he has to show one of two things: preferably that the terms will result in forces for both sides that make nuclear war less likely; or that U.S. security will not be diminished and opportunities for diplomacy will be enhanced.

It is often assumed that the fewer nuclear weapons, the better. A few thousand missiles and bombs should prevent war as well as many thousands, and all the complicated schemes and scenarios about fighting nuclear war are no more plausible than Alice in Wonderland. But no responsible American leader can make such assumptions. Numbers can matter. Agreements can produce situations permitting a foe to plan a first strike. And the kind of weapons allowed can matter. Some, harder to attack, may be more survivable for retaliation and deterrence.

The treaty now being negotiated in Washington would cut each side from roughly 12,000 to about 5,000 land- and submarine-launched missile warheads plus 1,000 bomber weapons. Different types of missiles carry from one to 10 warheads. Thus there are many more warheads than missiles. The ratio is of some significance. The more warheads relative to missiles, the easier to destroy those missiles (and bombers on the ground) and blunt a retaliatory

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Comment

## Not Enough for Europe

[The INF treaty] makes Europe the guinea pig for an accord between the superpowers. If they want to cease being suspected of limiting their attempt at denuclearization to the Old Continent — an outcome that would suit the U.S.S.R. fine — Messrs. Gorbachev and Reagan would do well to get on with rebalancing conventional armaments in Europe and eliminating chemical weapons, in addition to a considerable reduction of their strategic arsenals.

— *Le Monde* (Paris).

The next major hurdle will be the U.S. Senate, where President Reagan will need a two-thirds majority. There is every possibility that this treaty will go the same way as the SALT-II treaty, agreed to between Jimmy Carter and Leonid Brezhnev in June 1979. That treaty is still awaiting ratification.

— *South China Morning Post* (Hong Kong).

## A Worsening Crisis in Africa

Debt and drought, dissidents and disease, are devastating sub-Saharan Africa. Thirty years after the high expectations that greeted Ghana's independence, marking the assertion of a nationalism that swept through Africa, the continent is impoverished. It owes foreign creditors some \$200 billion, and the repayment levels are crippling. The consequences of poor rains and harvest failures are exacerbated by civil conflicts in Ethiopia, Sudan, Chad, Mozambique, Angola. At least one million Africans are expected to die of AIDS within the next decade. There is no single answer to the growing crisis, but unless there is a sustained and coordinated effort by the West to provide greater help to African governments now trying to help themselves according to prescriptions laid down by the World Bank and the IMF, today's crisis will become tomorrow's catastrophe.

— *The Financial Times* (London).

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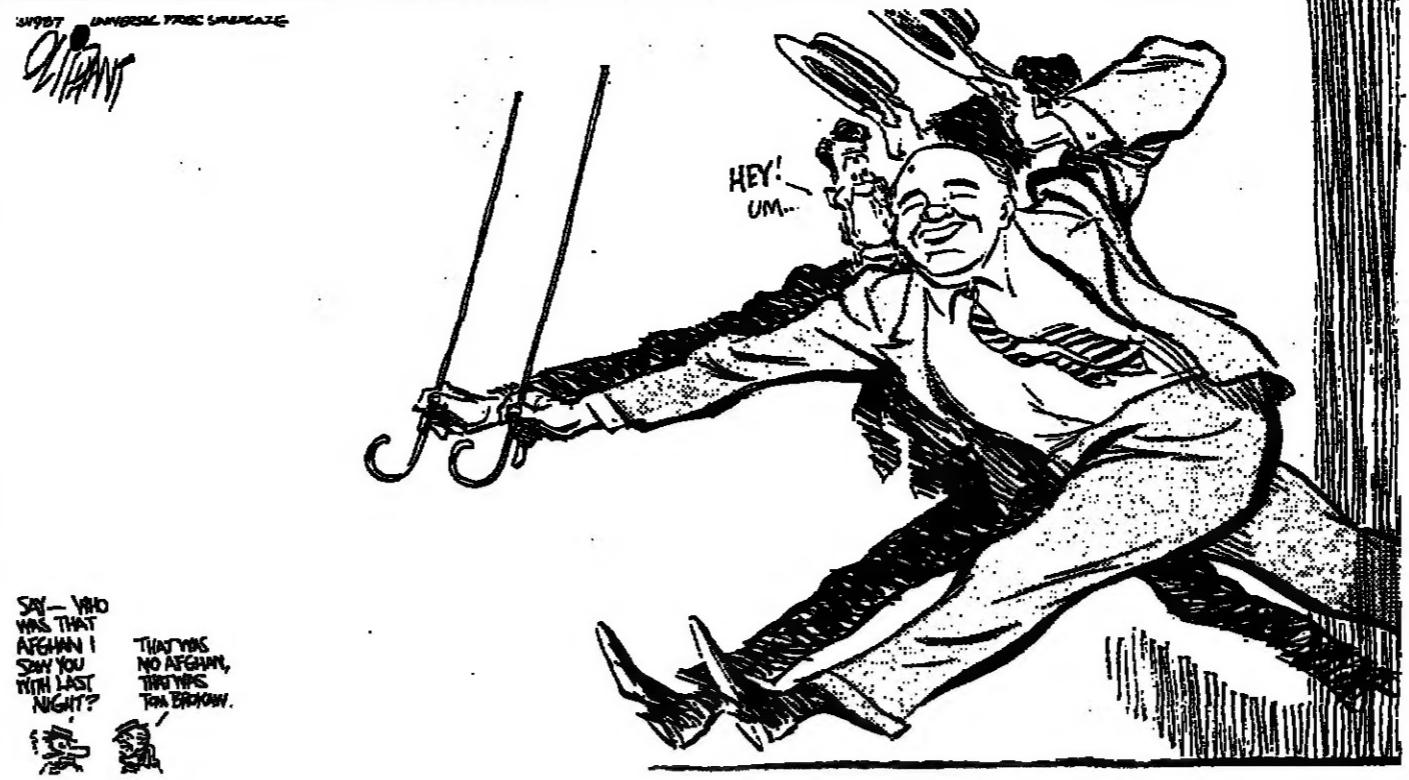
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## A Testing Time as Soviet Truth Comes Out

By William Pfaff

**P**ARIS — The meetings between President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev in Washington are one more step toward armistice in the conflict that the Soviet Union and the United States have conducted for more than 40 years. The two have confronted each other as if they were on the brink of war, even though little risk of war existed from 1950 onward and the issues of the conflict became increasingly diffuse. The Cuban missile crisis was psychodrama. The Cold War itself steadily drifted from the reality in which it had begun.

War, even the Cold War, a holiday from reality. The U.S.-Soviet conflict made it unnecessary for either society to think too much about the private nature and purpose of each. America's mobilization against the Soviet Union supplied a national purpose otherwise, perhaps, increasingly unclear to most Americans. So long as the United States was leader of the Western world, that was good

enough reason for most Americans not to think too much about what else the country was, or what it might become. It was eminently satisfactory to lead the free against the unfree. But what comes after that?

The Soviet leadership has profited from the conflict with Washington because this seemed to validate the Leninist view of history, thereby validating the Soviet Union and its leaders. Look, they would say, see the capitalist arms manufacturers who make fortunes from hostility toward us, the rootless industrialists who shift production to cheaper countries to exploit the working class, the alliances of the United States with counterrevolutionary dictators. For Russians, too, "vanguard" of the people, whereas actually the party is a political oligarchy with total power over the people, surviving in power for 70 years by wholesale coercion of the people, employing terror to this end.

All the rest comes down to that because the Soviet state monopolizes authority. Yet its authority rests on a lie, a lie that every serious person in the Soviet Union knows as a lie. It is that the party is agent of the popular will, "vanguard" of the people, whereas actually the party is a political oligarchy with total power over the people, surviving in power for 70 years by wholesale coercion of the people, employing terror to this end.

All Soviet citizens must subscribe in public to the claim that the people rule. Everyone knows in private that the people do not, but that a closed and self-perpetuating elite rules. Obviously, individuals rationalize or minimize the contradiction in a variety of ways, yet every time the pressure to be lifted in Soviet society, the truth begins to come out.

What Mr. Gorbachev has done is to raise the possibility of a national life that does not rest on lies and cynicism. He opens to the public — to the intelligentsia and government élite first of all — the possibility of a different course. The lies of the Soviet past have begun to be brought out, admitted, and attempts made to establish the truth about the past.

A part of the truth about what goes on, and is lied about, is now being admitted — about the condition of the deported nationalities, that concern him — economic re-

form, productivity, sobriety, "democracy" as he defines it — the fundamental question of the individual's relationship to the Soviet state.

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What is happening today in the Soviet Union — so long as it continues, and because it is dangerous it may be stopped, or the attempt may be made to stop it — is obviously of great political consequence, important to governments dealing with the Kremlin. Its larger importance is as instruction in how humans are tested, what they survive and may transcend what they have been.

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## Settling the Terms of a Soviet Surrender

**T**HIS week's meetings between President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev may or may not be the start of something big, but this summit does signal the end of something — the end of the postwar era. It is the peace conference of the Cold War. The leaders of the world's two military superpowers are actually negotiating the terms of the Soviet surrender in the global competition that began in 1945.

Forty years ago, the United States and the Soviet Union were locked in an ideological struggle for the minds and hearts of people in the great capitals of a devastated world. America — or "the West" — won in Paris, in Rome, in Berlin, in Tokyo and, perhaps history will say, even in Beijing.

— Syndicated columnist Richard Reeves.

## Japan: The Best Path Is Partnership With America

By Naohiro Amaya

**T**OKYO — Pax Americana is clearly disintegrating, and the only question is what kind of world structure will govern the post-Pax American era. Four possibilities come to mind: Pax Nipponica, Pax Americana II, U.S.-Japanese partnership and general international cooperation.

• Pax Nipponica is a nonstarter. For a country to establish hegemony, it needs to project a universal ideal, superior economic strength, military capability, cultural magnetism and political clout. Of these, Japan has only economic strength. Those who talk about Pax Nipponica are in a dream world.

• General cooperation would be my choice, as it is the best world order, but it requires that all the states and peoples involved act pragmatically and unselfishly. It is thus unlikely.

• Pax Americana II is more feasible — with a probability, say, of about 40 percent. The main reason Pax Americana I has eroded is the decline in American industry's competitive position. If competitive strength can be regained — and the United States is still a young country receptive to new ideas and able to transform itself — it should be possible to re-establish America's sway.

• Partnership postulates a dual hegemony led by

America, with its outstanding political ideals, military strength, cultural vitality and political prowess, and supported by Japan with its economic strength. Closer consultations and enhanced cooperation should make it possible to achieve this even without major changes in current conditions in the two countries. Give this option a 50 percent probability.

Japan should behave in the international community in a way to further the most likely of these possibilities: partnership. That means first recognizing the abnormal interdependence between America and Japan as each feeds on the other's bad habits.

The United States is relying on massive debt financing from Japan to expand its bloated domestic demand, while Japan is sustaining economic growth with exports that feed the gluttonous U.S. appetite. If we are to cure this situation, the United States must get serious about reducing its budget deficit, raising the savings rate, improving its trade balance and rolling back protectionism.

Likewise, it is critically important that Japan stimulate domestic demand with expansionary fis-

cal policies, low interest rates and re-regulation, encourage imports by further improving market access and enhance direct overseas investment.

If America and Japan put their own houses in order and cooperated to stabilize exchange rates, preserve free trade and promote development in the Pacific, partnership should be achievable.

In the long run, Japan should seek to establish a Partnership II. But this will require that Japan establish universal political ideals, create a new life-style, contribute more to Western culture and assume a greater voice in international affairs.

Prewar Japan's ideology was warped, and its crime was that of trying to impose it on other nations. After the war Japan did an about-face to copy American ideals. These have yet to be fully internalized. If in the distant future Japan is better able to meet the demands of leadership, it might be able to replace a lopsided partnership with one in which Japan and the United States are equals.

The writer is executive director of the Denit Institute for Human Studies and president of the Japan Economic Foundation. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## Japan: Practice Democracy Instead of Imitating It?

By Richard Nations

**T**OKYO — In his current best-seller, "The Closing of the American Mind," Allan Bloom boils down the dilemma of civilization to one simple question: "Was Socrates right, or was Nietzsche right?"

Mr. Bloom is concerned with the crisis in American education. But he may inadvertently have formulated America's Japan problem, which only superficially is a matter of trade imbalances and the "productivity gap." Whether these are harbinger of the West's decline or of its phoenix-like renewal begs the same question that Mr. Bloom applied to U.S. schools: Was Socrates or Nietzsche right?

Socrates, in this context, stands for the spirit of Western civilization — its nationality, humanism and faith in democracy. Let's call it America Today.

Nietzsche was appalled by Socrates. Reason, he wrote, dissolves culture and its sense of the tragic and the sublime. Only degenerates champion democracy, the regime of relativity and materialism. Socrates is "Kultur" that exalts values. Race, rank and nobility give meaning to life.

No wonder Nietzsche was so popular with Japanese intellectuals in the Meiji era (1868-1912) and with nationalists since. Here is one European, they thought, who understands us.

What matters to the Japanese are not abstractions such as "the human race" espoused in America Today. What matters is feeling "the pathos of things" and preserving "the Japanese spirit" — sentiments bound by blood, soil and the emperor. Typically, the Japanese believe themselves to be unique: They are the ideal pre-Socratic culture. Thus there never was a Japanese Socrates or Confucius — not for any lack of genius but because of Japan's distinctive national genius. This is the latent talent for borrowing the superior techniques of

war was against the rightists. And elections brought the Yoshida school to power and have kept them there. The party's only mandate is good relations with the United States; the rest is pork barrel and local issues.

But if democratic institutions are intended to ensure popular sovereignty through a smooth transfer of power, we must rethink what happens in Japan. Here there is no transfer of power: the unspoken assumption is that the opposition will not be elected.

What happens is very Japanese: Polls permit the people democratic rights to abdicate their sovereign rights to the bureaucracy, which has always been the only real issue in postwar politics, a taboo question. While the Yoshida deal works democracy works.

But as the prestige of the United States wanes the Yoshida deal is crumbling. Japan has accomplished its postwar goals — but now what? Japan

## OPINION

**Before and After Treaties, Moscow Is an Adversary**

By William Safire

**WASHINGTON** — A recent *Washington Post* column in this space (Dec. 3) documenting three lies put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev in his NBC interview has drawn a revealing response from Georgi Aranov, the Kremlin's Americanologist.

My point was that the record of Soviet behavior should cause us to resist "Gorbachev fever." Certainly it makes sense to seek our verifiable agreements reducing arms; however, it is safer to negotiate on the

*History has shown that the risks of trust far outweigh the risks of distrust.*

assumption that the Soviet Union has not given up its goal of world domination.

Mr. Aranov charges that such "ultra-conservative orthodoxy" overlooks "the risks of distrust." The Soviet Union, he writes, chooses not to continue the cold war. "And here we have a secret weapon that will work almost regardless of the American response — we would deprive America of the Enemy."

Having been thus deprived of the Enemy, warns the Soviet propagandist, the United States would no longer be able to justify to the world its military spending and dangerous adventures. "Wouldn't such a policy," he abhors triumphantly, "in the absence of the Enemy put America in the position of an outcast in the international community?"

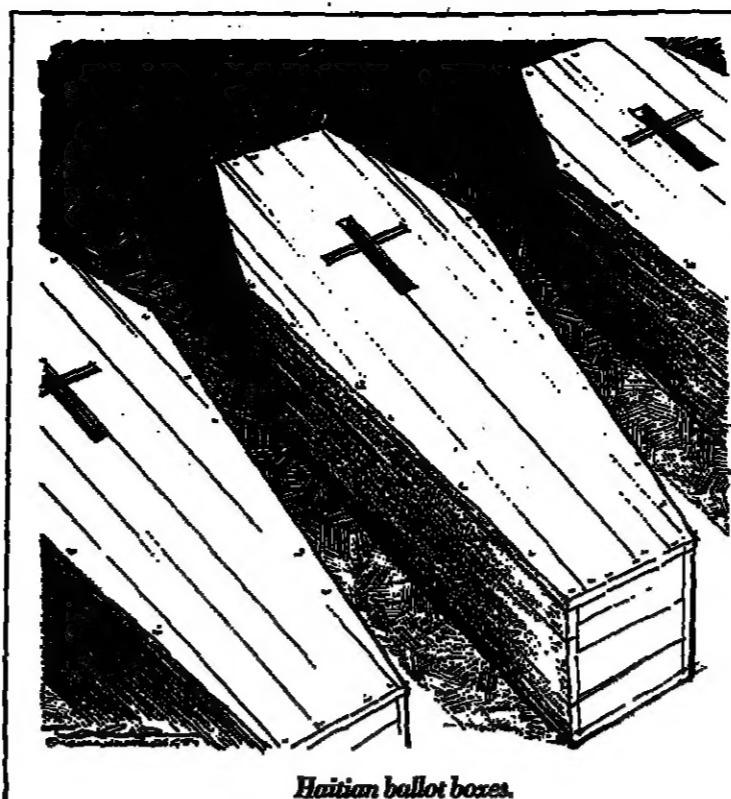
That's it, the essence of the latest Soviet peace putch: The Enemy does not exist. In the wave of a wand, The Enemy has vanished, and in its place stands a peaceful entity desiring only "peace and well-being," in Mr. Gorbachev's phrase, seemingly not so far from our own desire of "peace and freedom."

With The Enemy vanished, no need would remain for NATO; no Enemy, no help required to the resistance in Afghanistan or Nicaragua; no Enemy, no need for a nuclear shield in space. The Soviet message could not be clearer: Relax. *Nyet problem.*

But there remains this huge army, the world's biggest, threatening Europe and building new bases in the Far East; there is the continuing forcible subjugation of the nations of Eastern Europe, the fi-

*Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.*

*The New York Times.*

**About the Arab Summit**

*Regarding the opinion column "A Time for Progress in the Middle East" (Dec. 2) by Daniel Pipes:*

The writer's conclusions, like those of many other American analysts, neglect the fundamental differences in ideas and beliefs between citizens and rulers. The views of citizens in the nondemocratic countries of the world are often very different from those of the rulers.

It is true that we hear little about the Arab-Israeli conflict, but the reason is not the one given by Mr. Pipes. Antagonism between Arabs and Israel is essentially a nation-to-nation problem; Israel has not been a threat to Arab heads of state. Ayatollah Khomeini has been such a threat; his popularity among Arab citizens greatly endangers rulers.

The attraction of a fundamentalist social and political system is a time bomb in the Arab countries.

DARIUS BORBOR  
Los Angeles

The idea that Daniel Pipes develops, forget that there is a puissant force in this world that does not wish us well. Georgi Aranov's "secret weapon" will not fly. The Enemy, tyranny, lives. The Adversary is the superpower that works around the world against human freedom.

The Arab heads of state meeting was

an "extraordinary" summit decided upon to deal with the situation in the Gulf. Having not met at the highest level for the past few years, Arab countries in Amman had only to restore their position on what they still consider the most vital issue, i.e., the Arab-Israeli conflict.

If Arabs are so eager to see the Iraq-Iran war come to a quick end, it is mainly because they want to concentrate their attention and energy on finding a solution to their central cause in the Middle East: the struggle against Israel even in the Iran-contra affair and on the nomination of Judge Robert Bork.

Roosevelt deserves full credit for overcoming the worst economic effects of the Depression during his first term. But his second term never really recovered from the recession of 1937, and unemployment was stuck at a high level until World War II rescued the economy. Mr. Reagan's second term continues to see booming prosperity.

Like Mr. Reagan in 1986, Roosevelt in 1936 sustained substantial losses in the mid-term congressional elections, but Roosevelt was also resoundingly rejected by voters in his own party when he intervened to purge conservative Democratic senators in the primaries.

Roosevelt's only major foray into foreign policy — his "Quarantine" speech represents a selective and distorted reading of history. The fair approach would be to compare the two presidents during their second terms.

Roosevelt's first term was remarkably successful (as was Mr. Reagan's), but his second was by and large a failure until it was saved by his reaction to Hitler's sweep through Europe in 1940.

Roosevelt's major domestic initiative

**All They'll Have From Us Will Be the Junk**

By Adam Hochschild

**SAN FRANCISCO** — When I was a boy, I sometimes visited a house in upstate New York that was just across a fence from an old, overgrown, hillside cemetery. The graveyard was a beautiful place, shady on hot days, and I used to love playing there.

Cemeteries are often intriguing to children, I think. They are sometimes our first brush with the mystery of death, and also with the power of memory. In the dates on tombstones is contained the message that we all must die, and the reassurance that a mark will be left, our names will be preserved, some day other children may play on top of our bones and know whose they were.

As I grew a little older, the dates on the gravestones had more meaning. I liked counting how long people had lived, figuring out how old they had been at the time of historical events I had read about, spotting the occasional birth date before 1800 and imagining the Civil War regiments named on veterans' tombstones.

It was in this cemetery that I first grasped how hard life had been in "the old days." So many graves were those of children. Often these bore the engraved phrases used by 19th century parents to ease the pain of a small child's death: "God has called this little lamb home."

On my vacation last summer, I wandered through that tiny cemetery for the

first time in many years. I was shocked. Acid rain had weakened and eroded the lettering on the gravestones. Some you could barely still read, one or two not at all. In a few decades, many graves will be marked by featureless, corroded slabs. Those buried below will be anonymous.

There was another place I visited on the same vacation trip: an Atlantic beach on the coast of Morocco. Unlike a cement

**MEANWHILE**

where with tiny tar balls. The sticky black lumps were the product of oil tankers illegally cleaning out empty tanks at sea. According to Moroccan friends, tankers are much more likely to do this when off the shore of a country with a long coastline that is too poor to have a navy or coast guard to police the shipping lanes. Most people walking on that beach, not wanting to get their feet covered with tar, wore plastic sandals.

What verdict do the images of that graveyard and of that beach give on our societies today? What are we doing to our worldwide environment is not only altering the air we breathe and the food we eat; it is also irrevocably altering or removing what we leave for people to remember us by centuries from now.

From ruins like the Parthenon and the Colosseum, we know a lot about the Greeks and the Romans. To figure us out, will future archaeologists have to make do with plastic webbing and plastic sandals? For we have created a culture — the first in history — where the refuse lasts and the monuments dissolve.

The writer is the founder of Mother Jones magazine. He contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.

**LETTERS TO THE EDITOR**

American positions on arms control that it had previously rejected.

JOSEPH A. MENDENHALL  
Lacignano, Italy.

**Run Off Your Jet Lag**

*Regarding the report "Can 20 Panting Hansters Be Wrong? They've Run Across Jet Lag Solution" (Nov. 27):*

Give the hamsters a well deserved rest. They have just discovered what I have observed for years about beating jet lag. After you touch down, one hourlong run at the time (local) one would normally exercise will wipe out 70 percent of the jet lag. Another run the next day will finish it off completely. It has worked without fail for me during the past 15 years. Presumably an equally intensive tennis or squash workout would do the same.

Furthermore, I can recommend regular exercise to stave off depression, back trouble, heart ailments and other problems stalking those of us who don't want to feel our middle age. For the young it is an outlet for aggression, a source of self-esteem and an alternative to idleness. For us females, it rejuvenates the skin better than a mask or a mud pack, and gives us the confidence to function successfully in a male world. (Two ordinary afflictions that a good run will not reach are the common cold and a headache.)

BARBARA SUMNER  
Waddinxveen, Netherlands

**Beating Iacocca to China**

An item in American Topics (Nov. 11) stated that Lee Iacocca's autobiography will be the "first nonreference book written by an American to be published in China in Mandarin." Three years ago I negotiated publication in China. My book has been translated into Mandarin and goes on sale in China this month.

The publishers, The Publishing Corporation of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, have entitled my book "Beauty Appearances: An Individualized Approach to Color and Line." It is an international study that uses a scientific approach to help readers understand which colors complement personal coloring and which design lines best suit a silhouette.

Bantam Books was mistaken. Other Americans are publishing in China and Mr. Iacocca cannot claim to be the first.

LINDA JACKSON  
Hong Kong

**Down but Not Out**

When the dollar hit a 5½-year low against sterling, the London dealer shown in your front-page photograph on Nov. 28 should have displayed the American flag upside down — the distress signal. Half-mast signifies death.

JACK NUSBAUM  
Torremolinos, Spain

**Bring along an empty suitcase.**

After a day sunbathing on the beach, why not enjoy a shopping trip?

In fact it's a good idea to arrive in Spain with your suitcases only half full. And an even better one to buy your suitcases right here in Spain.

Shopping in Spain is a temptation that is hard to resist. And with good reason.

You'll find, for instance, so many things are made just as they were well over 200 years ago. Because Spain is a country where the hand and eye are valued just as much as high technology.

We are particularly famous for our work in leather. So you'll discover the highest quality leather luggage at the lowest prices imaginable.

And while you're here, indulge the whole family with new shoes in fine Spanish leather.

Take a good look too at Spanish fashion. We can now boast some of the world's leading designers.

After just one evening's relaxed browsing, you'll realize that the artistic spirit of Spain finds its way into ceramics, handicrafts, fashion, wood and leather.

So that new suitcase made from soft Spanish leather will really prove handy.

Spain, especially tempting for women

Silk, wool or leather — the choice is yours.



There are antique and craft shops here where time has stood still.

Spain. Everything under the sun.

Leather goods in Spain are legendary for their quality and design.

Many of the goods in Spain are made in exactly the same way as over 200 years.

Spanish fashion designers are amongst the best in the world.

## THE WASHINGTON SUMMIT: Swarms of Russians Descend on Capital, Mingling Chaos With History

## In U.S., Soviets Forget About Central Plans

By Maureen Dowd  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — This year, the Russians are working on openness. Next year they may get around to organization.

As sirens wailed and motorcades whooshed through city streets, the capital was thrown into confusion Tuesday as the Russians practiced their own brand of extemporaneous advance work.

"They need a training school for *glasnost*," said Joseph Canzler, a former White House advance official.

Raisa Gorbachev, in her mystery-shrouded sightseeing tour, sped past some monuments where Soviet and U.S. officials and hordes of reporters were waiting for her.

The top Soviet trade official, Deputy Prime Minister Vladimir M. Kamantsev, did not show up at a luncheon in his honor held by Commerce Secretary C. William Verity Jr.

As the 20 Soviet and U.S. officials gathered at the Commerce Department, Mr. Verity learned that his Soviet counterpart, who had requested the meeting, would not be coming. Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, suddenly had decided that he wanted his deputy to eat with him at the Soviet Embassy.

The time for a meeting Tuesday at the National Academy of Sciences, with economists, business executives and scientists who had flown in from around the country, was scheduled for 9 A.M., then 10:30, and then back to 9.

And Mr. Gorbachev's meeting at his embassy with academics and writers, which originally was to be closed to the press, suddenly was being broadcast live on Cable News Network — at least until the network's translator went off duty in the middle of Mr. Gorbachev's remarks and left him speaking Russian to the U.S. television audience. CNN, soon after it realized the confusion, cut him off.

"They're not sharing a lot with us," said Wing Pepper, a member of the White House advance team. "And they just don't seem to care about adhering to schedules. It could backfire on them."

"I've found in dealing with them that you set all this stuff up and plan it up to the last minute and then it all caves in, and they kind of do what they want anyway," said Wing Pepper, White House advance man.

former Defense Department official who is Washington's best-known critic of the Russians.

He was nicknamed the Prince of Darkness partly for his gloomy view of detente and his firm belief that the Soviet Union is "a place where everyone lies all the time."

Most Washingtonians have been so swept up in the joys of *glasnost* that they are favorably revising former views of dour and shifty Russians. Ann Lewis, a top Democratic strategist, even confessed to dreaming about them — a dream that featured Russians in fur hats dancing on stage at the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

But Mr. Perle, as he meets Soviet officials at White House parties and at other dinners, has been staying skeptical and even offering toasts that warn the cozy gatherings of Russians and Americans not to get carried away with summit fever.

"The atmospherics this week," he said, "are more than a little contrived."

He has taken upon himself the task of reminding the Russians when they stray from Marxist dogma. When some Soviet officials hopefully asked him whether his departure

Never mind.

Even the Russian reporters often did not seem to know where to go.

"It's chaotic with the Russian press people running all over the place," Mr. Pepper said. "We say 'Stay here,' and

## SUMMIT: Leaders Discuss Pullout in Afghanistan and Conflict in the Gulf

(Continued from Page 1)

proposal at his third meeting with Mr. Reagan in the Oval Office.

The question was discussed, and a timetable was also discussed." Mr. Gerasimov said at a joint briefing with Mr. Fitzwater after two hours of meetings between the leaders.

No further details were given. Mr. Gerasimov said that the two sides were negotiating and that it was premature to discuss the outcome.

In a continuing display of personal warmth, Mr. Reagan invited Mr. Gorbachev into his White House study for a private conversation after the Soviet leader arrived for talks Wednesday morning. The two were accompanied by inter-

preters but not the note-takers who were present at other meetings. The leaders then admitted their top advisers and met for nearly two hours on Afghanistan and other issues.

"This was a day of heavy lifting," said Mr. Fitzwater. Later, the leaders were to get the first reports from the working groups they have set up on arms control and other issues.

The two leaders did discuss proposals to reduce their arsenals of strategic weapons, Mr. Fitzwater said.

Mr. Gerasimov announced that Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze would exchange diplomatic notes concluding a civil aviation agreement allowing Pan

American World Airways and Aeroflot to share aircraft on New York-Moscow flights. The carriers already have arranged joint service starting May 15 with Boeing 747s bearing the insignia of both airlines.

Also, the two foreign ministers planned to exchange notes on cooperation in ocean research and on experiments in the verification of nuclear weapons testing.

On Afghanistan, the Soviet and U.S. spokesmen suggested that Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev were making progress. Senator Alan Cranston, Democrat of California, quoted Mr. Gorbachev as saying in a meeting with congressional leaders Wednesday: "We have no intention of staying in Afghanistan.

Mr. Fitzwater said the leaders were "in very good spirits" as they walked from the West Wing of the White House to meet their wives.

## Summit Schedule

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Major events on Thursday during the meeting between President Ronald Reagan and the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev (all times GMT).

1400: Vice President George Bush holds a breakfast for Mr. Gorbachev.

1530: The fourth Reagan-Gorbachev meeting begins.

1700: Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev have lunch together.

1900: A White House departure ceremony begins.

Later: Mr. Gorbachev holds a news conference.

0100 (Friday): Mr. Gorbachev departs.

0200 (Friday): Mr. Reagan addresses the American people.

## ASSESS:

## How 'Special?'

(Continued from Page 1)

But these cautionary notes were drowned in the waves of enthusiasm that the two men unleashed as they set about showing that they and Mr. Gorbachev have created a fundamental turning point in Soviet-American relations.

In its opening phase, this summit meeting appears to be destined to eclipse for American public opinion the Evil Empire phase of Mr. Reagan's Soviet policy. But for some analysts in Washington, that phase is echoed and perhaps even continued in at least one important aspect in the new era that Mr. Reagan and Mr. Shultz are trying to usher in this week.

Both phases have been built much more on emotion than on sound policy analysis. One of the first acts of the incoming Reagan administration was to push to the side or out of government the most experienced Sovietologists, who had been involved in Henry A. Kissinger's defense years or Mr. Carter's unsteady experience with the Russians.

Seven years later, on the threshold of what Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev both implicitly suggest could be the most far-reaching Soviet-American agreement since the Yalta conference of 1945, Americans are reacting to this summit meeting with emotion, and warm feelings for the Gorbachevs, rather than analyzing the Soviet leader's motives. It is high-risk, high-gain diplomacy that is unpredictable and audacious, even by Washington standards.

"Perhaps for the first time in history," he told the legislators, "the process of ratification in our own country will not go through as easily as it has in the past."

He said many Russians were writing letters to the press and the Kremlin leadership asking why the Soviet Union was giving up more mussels than the United States.

On paper, the Soviet ratification procedure resembles practice in the United States. But real power in the Soviet Union lies not with Supreme Soviet but with the Communist Party and in particular the Central Committee and its ruling Politburo. These bodies cleared Mr. Gorbachev's trip to Washington.

Mr. Byrd said that the U.S. legislators had pressed Mr. Gorbachev on human rights and that he had told the Soviet leader that prospects for treaty ratification would be improved if Moscow gave "a reasonable timetable" for pulling its troops out of Afghanistan.

Mr. Brodsky, 47, served 18 months in a labor camp for "parasitism" and unauthorized writing before being expelled from the Soviet Union.

His works are known to Soviet intellectuals, who recite them at parties.

The fact that we are ready to withdraw from Afghanistan is something that I have said some

time ago. What we will discuss now is something more specific."

Mr. Wright, the House Speaker, said later that Mr. Gorbachev responded to every question and displayed, I thought, extremely good humor, with understanding and with a desire to understand what we are saying."

Alan Cranston of California, the Senate Democratic whip, said:

"We need, of course, more than

words; we need deeds. We have seen a first step where the Soviets were willing to give up more weapons than we in order to achieve some reduction in the burden of arms and the danger of the arms race."

Robert H. Michel of Illinois, the House Republican leader, said:

"You have to be impressed with the caliber of the man. He's nobody's dummy, let's face it."

## SUMMIT BRIEFS

## Mrs. Gorbachev Tours Art Museum

WASHINGTON (AP) — Raisa Gorbachev viewed some of the art treasures of the United States on Wednesday, frequently interrupting her tour of the National Gallery of Art to talk and joke with guides and reporters. She spent more than an hour at the museum and fell behind schedule because she stopped often to answer questions and speak to those who had come to see her.

Upon her arrival at the museum, Mrs. Gorbachev immediately set the tone for her visit by pausing to answer questions. She joked to museum guides that she had been told that U.S. visitors can tour the Louvre in Paris in six and a half minutes, a tale generally credited to the columnist Art Buchwald.

## The Gift Swap: Crystal and Caviar

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Reagans and the Gorbachevs exchanged traditional gifts amid their summit business, according to Nancy Reagan's office.

For Mikhail S. Gorbachev from President Ronald Reagan: a Tiffany "Philadelphia Bowl," sterling silver, inscribed to Mr. Gorbachev in Russian and English. For Raisa Gorbachev from Mrs. Reagan: Steinbecks "Teardrop Candlesticks," crystal candlesticks containing a captured teardrop.

For Mr. Reagan from Mr. Gorbachev: an embroidered leather saddle and a case of caviar. For Mrs. Reagan from Mrs. Gorbachev: a crystal serving set and assorted chocolates.

## For the Record

Mikhail S. Gorbachev has proposed that the United States and the Soviet Union jointly send a manned expedition to Mars, according to Karen Muller, founder of Women for a Meaningful Summit, who attended a gathering at the Soviet Embassy on Tuesday. (AP)



Mstislav Rostropovich, the Soviet-born cellist and conductor, arriving with his wife, the soprano Galina Vishnevskaya, at the state dinner honoring Mr. and Mrs. Gorbachev.

## 'Moscow Nights' at the White House Tops Off Formal Dinner for Visitors

By Elizabeth Kastor and Donnic Radcliffe  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — Major events in the evening included some of the evening discussing the treaty negotiations.

Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Perle, with Representative Dick Cheney, a Wyoming Republican sitting between them, also talked about the Soviet economy, *glasnost* and defense spending.

"I don't think either of us persuaded the other," Mr. Perle said. "but he is an intelligent man."

In turn, Mr. Reagan spoke up. "So I offer a toast, a commitment on behalf of the American people of seriousness, goodwill, and hope for the future," he said, and concluded with the words *na vashе здравие* (to your health) in Russian, a gesture that met with immediate applause and laughter from the Russians.

Tell him to stay around," said Mr. Reagan of Mr. Gorbachev. "I can get him some bookings."

The sing-along came at the end of an evening guests described as moving and good-natured. Amid white orchids and tulips, guests ate salmon in caviar sauce and veal in champagne, went through a receiving line that slowed the evening down by an unexpected 25 minutes due at least in part to Mrs. Gorbachev's desire to talk at length to the guests, and quizzed the Soviet leader during dinner on the inner workings of the Politburo.

"A boundless world stretches far and wide beyond the walls of this house, and you and I, if you will, are accountable to it and to the peoples of our two countries, to our allies and friends, and to all our contemporaries," Mr. Gorbachev said to Mr. Reagan in his toast.

Back at his table, he made sure to clink his glass against that of the

arms hard-liner Richard N. Perle, the former assistant secretary of defense, with whom he also spent some of the evening discussing the treaty negotiations.

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"I don't think either of us persuaded the other," Mr. Perle said. "but he is an intelligent man."

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In response to a reporter's question, Mr. Reagan himself said that he hadn't thought very much about the day being "the most memorable" in his life.

"But it will still be one I'll remember for a long time," he said. He said he will work toward an agreement to follow the INF treaty because "I figure you work right down to the last day."

The evening had begun earlier than most state dinners in an attempt to speed things along. Vice President George Bush and his wife, Barbara, and Secretary of State George P. Shultz and his wife, Helene, arrived early, greeting several members of the Soviet delegation at the South Portico.

After they had entered the White House, a workman came out for one last sweep of the red carpet. But the Gorbachevs didn't arrive, until 10 minutes after they were scheduled. The Reagans were wait-

ing inside where it was warm, and when Mr. Gorbachev's car pulled up they stepped out onto the immaculate red carpet.

Would Mr. Gorbachev wear black tie? — was answered the moment he stepped out of his ZIL limousine. He opted instead for a three-piece blue suit and striped tie.

Mr. Gorbachev wore an ankle-length, form-fitting black brocade dress with a peplum bodice and a flared hemline. She wore a long double strand of pearls and a pearl bracelet. Over it all, she wore a gray fur jacket.

Like her counterpart, Mrs. Reagan was also in black, hers of glittering beads designed by Galanos and accented with red and white beaded flowers, a jeweled necklace and a big bow at the waist. Mr. Reagan also wore black, accented by a white shirt and black tie.

The president said later that he calls Mr. Gorbachev "Mikhail" and that the Soviet leader calls him "Ron."

"We have been since Geneva," he said. "It makes better that way."

■ State Dinner Menu

Here is the menu for the state dinner:

Columbia River salmon and lobster medallions *en croute*, caviar sauce, fennel seed twists.

Loin of veal with wild mushroom, champagne sauce, tarragon tomatoes, corn purée.

A medley of garden greens, tricolor cheese with crushed walnuts, vinegar and avocado dressing.

Tea sorbet in honey ice cream.

The wines: Jordan Chardonnay, 1984; Stags' Leap Cabernet Sauvignon, Lot 2, 1978; Iron Horse Brut Summit Cuvee, 1984.

(AP)

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THE WASHINGTON SUMMIT: Agreements Stipulate Conditions for Soviet Inspection of Sites in Europe

## West Europeans Belatedly Learned Details About Removal of Missiles

By Joseph Fitchett  
*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — West European governments learned details about the physical removal of U.S. missiles from their countries, and about Soviet verification procedures, only hours before the INF treaty was signed in Washington, British and West German officials said Wednesday.

Soviet military officers can demand to visit missile sites in some cases with less than four hours' warning in Belgium, Britain, West Germany, Italy and the Netherlands. At least some missiles have been deployed in all these countries except the Netherlands.

The exact arrangements, designed to protect these nations' sovereignty and military secrets, are to be spelled out in two documents. One is a

"base-country" agreement between the five governments and the United States to be signed Friday at a North Atlantic Treaty Organization foreign ministers' meeting in Belgium, and the other is an exchange of letters between each basing country and the Soviet Union.

"We're satisfied now, and we weren't always, that our interests have been protected in these arrangements," a British diplomat said.

However, since the dismantling process could involve some embarrassing disclosures for the five basing countries, the detailed memorandum in the treaty covering inspections was initially withheld from publication, apparently to allow the allies time to position themselves.

Three hours before the treaty was signed Tuesday, the British minister of defense,

George Younger, disclosed that the first flight of 16 nuclear cruise missiles had secretly become "operational" at Molesworth air base. Previously, the government had only acknowledged the deployment of missiles at Greenham Common, their other designated base in Britain.

The text was being read Tuesday at cabinet level, but only by a few eyes, a West German source said.

"Consultations on these details seem to have been left to the last minute, perhaps because they were only settled at the last minute in Geneva," said a West German Foreign Ministry official, adding that "some of these military details were treated as secrets until yesterday."

Secrecy about deployments has been so well guarded that European officials and such independent analysts as the International Institute of Strategic Studies in London had been unable to account for about 15 of the 429 U.S. cruise and Pershing missiles listed in the still-classified part of the treaty.

U.S. officials have declined to provide a breakdown of all the numbers and locations.

Political embarrassments could emerge from the timetable for withdrawing missiles. As missiles are removed, NATO wants to keep the broadest possible pattern of geographical distribution among the remainder. But Britain, for example, wants to get rid of its missile base as fast as possible, NATO officials said.

Also unclear are the future roles of many bases. For example, Italians working at the NATO missile base in Comiso, Sicily, have started campaigning for the facility to become

an Italian base where they would have civilian status. In Britain, Greenham Common is expected to continue to operate as a British air base, but Molesworth probably will be dismantled and shut.

The three-year process of removing the missiles is to start as soon as the treaty is ratified; Soviet inspectors will have 60 days to visit the nine missile bases in Western Europe and check the actual number of weapons against the inventory delivered for the negotiations.

Britain, which seems to have worked out more verification details than other European allies, will permit Soviet inspectors to fly into Britain's Greenham Common at only four hours' notice, or even less if they arrive from another Western European country.

In West Germany, on the other hand, the

United States will play a particularly large role in Soviet verification because, a West German official said, "the bases have only a NATO function, and U.S. officials are responsible for the nuclear mission."

For 11 years after the dismantling, reciprocal inspections will continue. In Western Europe, Soviet inspectors will be entitled to 20 surprise visits the first year, then 15 a year for five years and 10 a year for five more years.

If either superpower wanted to cheat on the treaty and secretly build some of the banned missiles, officials said, the Soviet Union would have some obvious advantages over NATO. There are 120 sites for the Soviet missiles, most of them in the Soviet Union.

The United States has 23 sites for its missiles, and nine of them are in Western Europe.

### Missiles to be Destroyed

#### Intermediate-range

U.S.	U.S.S.R.
Deployed 429	470
Non-deployed 260	356

#### Shorter range

U.S.	U.S.S.R.
Deployed 0	387
Non-deployed 170*	539



### The Missiles

#### United States

Ground Launched Cruise Missile  
Range: Approximately 1,550 miles  
Size: 21 feet  
Warhead: 1



Destructive force: Equivalent to 200,000 tons of TNT

#### Pershing 2

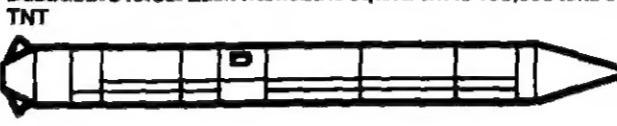
Range: 1,120 miles  
Size: 34.4 feet  
Warhead: 1  
Destructive force: Adjustable from 5,000 to 50,000 equivalent tons of TNT



#### Soviet Union



SS-20  
Range: Approximately 3,100 miles  
Size: 52.8 feet  
Warheads: 3  
Destructive force: Each warhead is equivalent to 150,000 tons of TNT



SS-4  
Range: Approximately 1,220 miles  
Size: 68.8 feet  
Warhead: 1  
Destructive force: Equivalent to 1 million tons of TNT

### Missile Bases



### NATO INF Missiles Deployed

Britain	Greenham Common 96 GLCMs
Molesworth	16 GLCMs
Italy	Comiso 112 GLCMs
Belgium	Florennes 16 GLCMs
Netherlands	Woensdrecht: base built but no missiles delivered
West Germany	Schwabisch Gmünd 108 Mutlangen 25 Neu Ulm 25 Wuensdheim 64 GLCMs

white House  
for visitors

## Complex Series of Steps Is Under Way to Destroy 2,611 Nuclear Weapons

By R. Jeffrey Smith  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — In signing the treaty to eliminate medium- and shorter-range missiles, President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev set in motion on Tuesday a complex series of steps that will lead to the destruction of 2,611 nuclear weapons.

It is the first time in history that two nations have mutually agreed to destroy an entire class of nuclear weapons, and the language of the treaty text, which was made public on Tuesday, underscores the significance of what U.S. and Soviet negotiators accomplished.

The treaty states at the beginning that both nations are "conscious that nuclear war would have devastating consequences for all mankind" and "convinced that the measures set forth in this treaty will help to reduce the risk of outbreak of war and strengthen international peace and security."

And then, in a succinct sentence, the treaty sums up six years of negotiations with a simple pledge that "each party shall eliminate its intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles" and "not have such systems thereafter."

Under the new figures made public Tuesday, the United States will be required to destroy 859 medium- and shorter-range missiles. Of this number, 429 are medium-range Pershing-2 and ground-launched cruise missiles that have already been deployed in Western Europe.

The United States also will be required to destroy 260 medium-range missiles that are not deployed.

In addition, the United States will destroy 170 old Pershing-1A shorter-range missiles that have been stockpiled in the United States.

The Soviet Union will destroy 1,752 medium- and shorter-range missiles. Of these, 470 are medium-range SS-20 and SS-4 missiles that have already been deployed in Western Europe.

The Russians also will destroy 356 medium-range missiles that are not deployed. In addition, they will destroy 387 deployed shorter-range missiles and 539 of these weapons in storage.

The launchers for each side's missiles also are to be destroyed.

A treaty protocol requires that the missiles be destroyed at designated sites. Each side may destroy up to 100 medium-range missiles within the first six months by launching them.

This surprising turn of events resulted from a Defense Department demand that the information be withheld to avoid potential terrorist attacks on the U.S. and allied nuclear weapons bases identified in the report, according to a Pentagon official.

An international chorus of approval greeted the signing of the U.S.-Soviet agreement to abolish medium- and shorter-range nuclear missiles. But there were misgivings as well, none more negatively expressed than in France, where the conservative newspaper Le Figaro questioned Wednesday whether the accord would become an American sellout of Europe.

Newspapers, politicians, peace campaigners and ordinary citizens saw the agreement, the first to eliminate existing nuclear weapons, as a significant turning point in history, but also as only a first small step along a long road to further disarmament.

"It shows the arms race can be turned back," said Prime Minister David Lange of New Zealand, which has banned all nuclear weapons from its territory.

In Le Figaro, an editorial by Alain Peyrefitte, a former minister of justice, was headlined "A Whiff of Yalta," recalling the 1945 agreement that divided Europe. "Once more, an old and weakened American president has convinced himself of the Soviet empire's goodwill," Mr. Peyrefitte wrote. "Is he preparing to abandon the other half of Europe?"

While some Western commentators complained the pact did not go far enough, the Soviet government newspaper Izvestia wrote, "Readers will probably ask, 'Doesn't it go too far, aren't we making too many concessions?'" The answer, it said, is that "we are not going further than the other side."

## Amid the Applause, Paper In France Warns of 'Yalta'

International Herald Tribune

An international chorus of approval greeted the signing of the U.S.-Soviet agreement to abolish medium- and shorter-range nuclear missiles. But there were misgivings as well, none more negatively expressed than in France, where the conservative newspaper Le Figaro questioned Wednesday whether the accord would become an American sellout of Europe.

Newspapers, politicians, peace campaigners and ordinary citizens



SUMMIT AT A GLANCE — Pedestrians in Moscow pause in sub-zero temperatures to look at a display of pictures from the Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting in Washington.

## Gorbachev Woos U.S. Intellectuals, Urging Them to Inspire Politicians

By David Remnick  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, has called on intellectuals to "light a fire" under politicians from the United States and the Soviet Union and for leaders of both countries to keep step with "the profound sentiments among the people" to improve Soviet-American relations.

With enthusiasm and approval, Mr. Gorbachev read a letter from an American teen-ager asking world leaders to "build a world of responsibility so if our lives depended on it. And as if we are indeed one human family."

Mr. Gorbachev seemed to want to emphasize a populist image, saying, "What we need now is a policy that could express the mood of the people." He asked intellectuals — the "yeast" of society — to give voice to sentiments of interdependence.

In a less-formal speech than his joint appearance with Mr. Reagan earlier in the day, Mr. Gorbachev tried to appeal on personal and intellectual levels to influential figures in the room and to the American public.

"What were we engaged in up until now?" he said on the subject of U.S.-Soviet relations. "The only thing we were thinking about is how to uphold our own interests, and whoever did it badly was replaced. But it turns out the whole thing should be posed in a different manner. Today, you can only uphold, if you like, your interests if you heed other people's interests, if there is a balance of interests."

"I said to the president today, 'We have begun a very big thing.' We are doing a very big thing."

"And it's not just a question of the percentages of the weapons we'll be destroying," he said, adding: "It's a totally new situation — that is important. It is the first step towards the elimination of nuclear weapons."

Among the Americans in the audience of about 60 were two former secretaries of state, Henry A. Kissinger and Cyrus R. Vance; former Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNaul; former Secretary of Commerce Peter Peterson; the scientists Carl Sagan; the novelists Joyce Carol Oates, Norman Mailer and William Styron; the actors Robert DeNiro and Paul Newman; the singer-songwriter John Denver; Stephen F. Cohen, the writer on Soviet affairs; Bernard Lown, the physician and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize; George F. Kennan, a former ambassador to the Soviet Union; the economist John Kenneth Galbraith; and the artist Yoko Ono.

Speculation had mounted in recent days that Mr. Gorbachev would stop to consult with leaders in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland and Romania.

Before the speech, Mr. Gorbachev told Mr. Galbraith that he had



SEMINAR IN MOSCOW — A group of people who had planned daily protests during the Washington summit meeting to highlight their demands to emigrate have called off further demonstrations after the police prevented three protests, a member of the group said Wednesday.

Larisa Bogoraz and other seminar organizers were warned that the meeting would violate local regulations, according to Lev M. Timofeyev, the organizer of the event. The authorities in the western Ukrainian city of Lvov entered a Moscow-bound train and arrested a Ukrainian nationalist, Vyacheslav Chernovol; an Armenian nationalist, Paruir Airikyan, and two other Ukrainians, Ivan Gell and Mikhail Gorod, on drug charges. All were later released and forbidden to go to Moscow. The seminar, organized by Press Club Glasnost, a human rights watchdog organization founded by Mr. Timofeyev, is scheduled to begin there Thursday.

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Like Mr. Airikyan and Mr. Chernovol, Mr. Timofeyev, 51, served time in Soviet labor camps for his writings about Soviet society. He was freed in February.

## Soviet Economist Details Some Planned Changes

United Press International

WASHINGTON — A chief architect of Soviet economic change says consumer demand for quality goods, stimulation of production through bonuses and a trimming of 30 percent to 50 percent of government administrators are important parts of *perestroika*, or the restructuring of the Soviet economy.

The official, Abel Gevezich, head of the economics department of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and an adviser to Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, spoke Tuesday to counterparts at the U.S. National Academy of Sciences and leaders of industry, science, academia and government.

Mr. Gevezich gave the group explicit details about the economic and social changes under Mr. Gorbachev, and in return he heard about U.S. scientific advances.

One planned change for the economy, Mr. Gevezich said, is decentralizing and dismantling the historic system of command that has been a brake on social and economic development.

"We are way behind on the standard of living and social problems," Mr. Gevezich said.

One economic change would begin in 1990, when two-thirds of all government enterprises are to be converted to self-financing companies, Mr. Gevezich said.

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## SCIENCE

## IN BRIEF

## Scientists Dispute the Primeval Air

NEW YORK (NYT) — The recent discovery of oxygen-rich bubbles that had apparently been preserved in amber since the time of the dinosaurs has drawn its first major challenge. Two researchers in California say their amber samples show no oxygen at all.

Scientists reported in October that tiny 80-million-year-old bubbles, analyzed with a new technique, suggested that the earth's atmosphere may have had 50 percent more oxygen than today. The finding, by Robert A. Berner of Yale University, stunned experts on evolution and climate.

Now another group is questioning the discovery. "We don't find any oxygen in my amber, old or modern," Harmon Craig, a geologist at Scripps Institution of Oceanography in San Diego, said Tuesday. "I'm a little skeptical that they've really done their homework."

Dr. Berner, however, said that his research continued to bear out his initial findings and that the Scripps scientists were seeing the misleading results of faulty technique. "Our major disagreement is that our method is more sensitive than his," he said.

## Drug May Benefit Active Alcoholics

BOSTON (AP) — A common drug appears to keep alcoholics from dying of liver disease, but it should not be used as an excuse to keep drinking, doctors say.

A study published in the New England Journal of Medicine shows that even when alcoholics continue to drink, they seem to benefit from the medicine called propylthiouracil or PTU. The drug cut the death rate in half among people who took it during a two-year period, and was almost completely effective among those who drank the least. The treatment was developed and tested by Dr. Hector Orrego at the Addiction Research Foundation in Toronto.

"The finding is very promising," said Dr. Markku Linnoila, clinical director of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. "However, the treatment goal in alcoholism is always abstinence."

## Most Distant Quasar Is Discovered

NEW YORK (AP) — Scientists have reported the discovery of the farthest known object from Earth, a quasar that may be 81 billion trillion miles away and is sending light from when the universe was a mere youngster. The object, estimated to be 13.8 billion light years from Earth, was observed in September through a telescope at the Anglo-Australian Observatory in Australia.

Quasars, dimly understood objects that emit enormous amounts of energy, are the most distant objects known. Analysis of light from the newly discovered quasar showed it was farther away than those previously reported, the researchers wrote in the British journal Nature. The analysis measured the elongation of light waves caused by the quasar's moving away from Earth at a high speed. The faster a quasar is receding, the farther away it is.

## The Heart Transplant, 20 Years Later

STANFORD, California (AP) — Almost as many heart transplants are likely to be performed this year as in the entire history of the procedure. Last week marked the 20th anniversary of the heart transplant, which is now affording at least one extra year of life to 80 percent of those who undergo it, and five-year survival up to two-thirds of patients.

That is a marked contrast to the days or months in which survival was measured after the procedure was first done by Dr. Christian N. Barnard on Dec. 2, 1967, in Cape Town, South Africa, doctors said in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

"Our longest survivor has lived nearly 18 years with a heart transplant and is leading a normal, functional life at the age of 58 years," said doctors at Stanford University Medical Center. By year's end, doctors predict, there will have been about 4,000 heart transplants, double the amount in 1986. The advent of the anti-rejection drug cyclosporine, which was given FDA approval in 1983, largely solved that problem, making heart transplantation a feasible therapeutic technique.

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## Monitoring Weapons in Space

By William J. Broad  
*New York Times Service*

DEFENSE planners looking beyond the most immediate issues of the Soviet-American talks this week, beyond the treaty on medium- and shorter-range missiles, have begun to focus on what they see as one of the major technology issues of the 1990s: the ability to monitor space.

Much better monitoring will be necessary soon, they say, either to detect the development and testing of Soviet weapons in space, or, just as important, their absence.

Today, space is watched in a rudimentary way by the North American Aerospace Defense Command, deep inside a hollowed-out mountain near Colorado Springs. The data received at NORAD from ground-based sensors are too sketchy for a detailed accounting of human activity in the heavens.

Space scientists are exploring

## Scanning the Heavens

Experts say a new generation of space-based sensors will be key to keeping tabs on Soviet arms research in space — or the lack of it. Today's sensors on ground would be joined by new ones in orbit.

Today radars and telescopes on the ground monitor space. In the future, optical systems could reduce effect of atmospheric turbulence so telescopes could better see arms tests on Soviet space stations.

The exploratory work began more than a year ago. Experts in and out of the government realized that the current ways of monitoring the Soviet military and verifying its compliance with arms control agreements were unsuited for the challenge of scanning the heavens.

More than 100 trillion cubic miles of space lie between the earth and geosynchronous orbit, the point 22,300 miles high where dozens of communications satellites sweep through space at the same pace the earth turns, making them appear motionless.

Scientists say monitoring this vast region requires a new generation of sensors, such as infrared, radar and photo satellites, many of which are already on the military's drawing board.

Although some skeptics say the monitoring job is impossibly difficult, other experts are sanguine about the chances of success. Herbert F. York, a nuclear physicist and former Pentagon official now

at the University of California, said the goal of effective monitoring of space was quite feasible. "Perfection is impossible," he said. "But you can learn a lot."

Most of the sensors under consideration would be available by the 1990s, a decade that, at least in theory, could mark the start of extensive testing of weapons in space for the Strategic Defense Initiative, or "Star Wars," President Reagan's missile defense plan.

Today, the monitoring of space for the United States is done by NORAD's main "eyes," 30 radars and six telescopes. The command now tracks about 7,000 orbiting objects the size of a baseball or larger.

Experts say the NORAD system could monitor rocket launches and the deployment of various payloads related to space arms, but would have a hard time identifying the precise nature and function of all payloads or exactly what happened in space tests.

An existing type of satellite that might aid the monitoring goal is the

Navstar. Though primarily used today for transmitting a radio beacon for navigation, by the mid-1990s this family of spacecraft will also carry an advanced set of X-ray, optical and electromagnetic pulse sensors for detecting nuclear explosions in space. These sensors could also monitor subtler events.

Yet another type of high-flying sensor satellite possible by the mid-to-late 1990s is the space-based radar. It could monitor vast sweeps of space for objects and activity, including telltale debris from antimissile tests in space.

A final type of space sensor, which would probably not be available until the 21st century, would be photo-surveillance satellites positioned in geosynchronous orbit, 22,300 miles above the earth. The advantage of that altitude is that the satellites could remain at a single point above the Soviet Union, keeping tabs on a huge volume of space and taking close-up photographs of suspicious objects and

events. The disadvantage is that their viewing telescopes would require huge lenses and mirrors.

The feasibility of using such sensors to monitor "Star Wars" limits is clearly of current interest to the federal government. Paul H. Nitze, senior arms control adviser to Secretary of State George P. Shultz, has urged the United States to consider "Star Wars" limits and how they might be verified.

Although the administration remains divided on whether to pursue such a goal, the space monitoring issue is now being studied by the Central Intelligence Agency, the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory and the National Academy of Sciences, among other government, academic and industry groups.

Skeptics say the monitoring challenge is so great that space sensors would never be able to police a new treaty. "We would have an impossible time verifying testing limitations," said Richard N. Perle, who

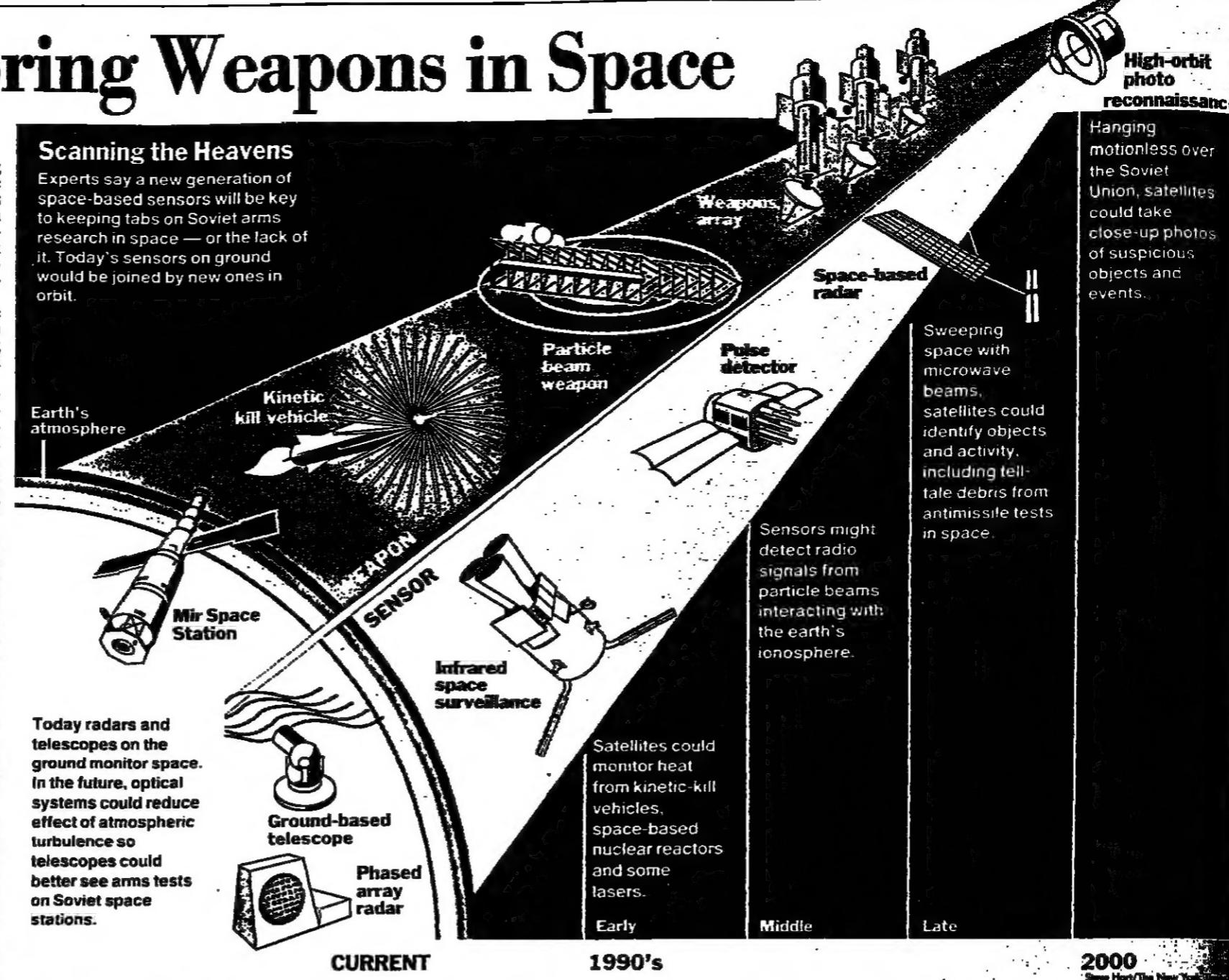
recently resigned as assistant secretary of defense.

But arms control advocates, while acknowledging the difficulty of space monitoring, say the job of imposing and policing "Star-Wars" limits would be easier and cheaper than actually building and deploying weapons meant to provide the nation with an effective antimissile defense.

Moreover, experts say there are a range of simple techniques to help the West monitor Soviet space weaponry.

One method, they suggest, would be to have agreed times and places for space weapons tests. Another would be to announce all rocket launches in advance, so networks of sensors could zero in for close observation on the deployment of payloads.

A final measure would be to institute on-site inspections of spaceports as well as laboratories pursuing exotic research on space arms.



## The Need for Public Registry of Clinical Trials

By Philip M. Boffey  
*New York Times Service*

CLINICAL trials of experimental treatments have long been shrouded in secrecy, their locations and often their existence hidden from scientists and frustrated patients, some of whom are desperately seeking a life-saving cure.

The tests involve potential treatments for everything from cancer to minor skin diseases. It is estimated that 5,000 to 10,000 controlled clinical trials are carried out each year throughout the world, with hundreds of thousands of Americans receiving experimental drugs and other novel therapies under the watchful eyes of researchers.

But, with few exceptions, it is difficult for individual patients to learn what trials are under way that might help control or cure their particular disease. Even scientists and doctors often have difficulty.

"We deeply need registries of clinical trials to be able to tell what's going on," said Dr. Thomas C. Chalmers, former dean and president of the Mount Sinai School of Medicine. Most patients lack the drive and expertise to penetrate the medical information barriers and doctors generally rely on local experts for information. Such experts probably know of the relevant trials in their cities but may not know of trials in a nearby city. Even clinical scientists eager to embark on a new

study often have no certain way of determining whether such a study is already being conducted somewhere else.

From a patient's perspective, clinical trials should not be romanticized as a panacea. There is no guarantee that a new treatment will work, and there always the possibility that it will prove harmful or fatal. Moreover, a patient who manages to get enrolled in a trial may not receive the new treatment. Typically, half the patients in the trial are assigned to a companion group that receives an older treatment or no treatment at all.

Decisions on whom to enroll in a trial are usually made by the investigators in charge,

who often prefer to use the patients available at their own institutions. But if they are unable to find enough patients with the precise conditions, the investigators often seek referrals from medical colleagues or even

The problem is caused partly by a severe fragmentation of information. For most diseases there are no centralized lists of trials in the United States or around the world. Agencies, scientists and private health organizations maintain lists of trials of experimental treatments for cancer, AIDS and multiple sclerosis among other diseases. But such lists are not always comprehensive and the degree to which they are available to the public varies widely.

## Origin Clues From a Bee in Amber

By John Noble Wilford  
*New York Times Service*

Eighty million years ago, when dinosaurs were about and tropical breezes warmed the land that is now New Jersey, a stingless honey bee there got itself caught in the sticky resin of a conifer. The resin hardened into a piece of amber, preserving the bee.

Now the bee in amber is providing a rare and revealing insight into the early life of insects.

The finding doubles the previously known age of bees. More surprising to scientists is that the ancient bee is so similar to some modern ones. This has raised their knowledge about not only the evolution of bees but also of flowering plants, which are believed to have "invented" each other. The finding also raises some questions about when bees and flowers appeared.

Entomologists who have examined the fossil bee say its features indicate that many bees had already reached an advanced evolutionary state and that bees have probably changed very little in the last 80 million years.

David Grimaldi, an assistant curator at the American Museum of Natural History in New York City, described the discovery at a meeting of the Entomology Society of America in Boston. The amber was one of many specimens collected years ago at Kinkora, New Jersey. The collection had been in storage at the museum.

When he first came upon the walnut-sized amber, Dr. Grimaldi said, "I knew immediately this was the oldest bee ever."

The amber was known to come from sediments dated at 80 million years.

No attempt has been made to disturb the bee itself. Most of the organic material has probably decomposed. Dr. Grimaldi said.

"The oldest bee known,"

composed. Dr. Grimaldi said. What is seen inside the translucent amber is only a carbon-coated cast of the insect, but the details of its legs, wings, abdomen and head are fine that scientists can draw conclusions.

Dr. Grimaldi, working with Charles D. Michener, a research associate in entomology at the University of Kansas, concluded that the preserved features show the bee to be a species of the genus Trigona in the subfamily of bees known as Meliponinae.

The oldest preserved bee evidence, Dr. Doyle said, shows that angiosperms, the hardest and most prevalent flowering plants, were not widespread until about 125 million years ago. Their "big burst" across the land began about 110 million years ago, he said.

Angiosperms had seeds enclosed in a pod. This was a major evolutionary development because it afforded more protection for seeds and improved their chances for germination. Some of the earliest flowering plants are similar to water lilies and sycamore trees. The magnolia family also goes back to the middle of the Cretaceous period.

"It seems that the diversification of angiosperms did take place in the Cretaceous," Dr. Doyle said. "The big question is, how that relates to their actual origin."

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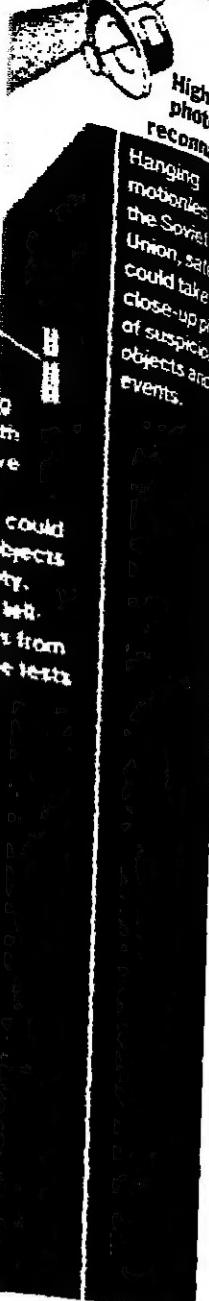
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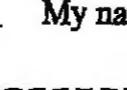
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NYSE Most Actives						
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Per	Adv.
Dell	37,928	141	14	141	+14	+
Gen	24,292	141	14	141	+14	+
Pepsi	24,292	141	14	141	+14	+
IBM	24,292	141	14	141	+14	+
CDCP	12,229	141	14	141	+14	+
AT&T	12,229	141	14	141	+14	+
Sescom	11,149	141	14	141	+14	+
AOL	12,229	141	14	141	+14	+
Schering	12,229	141	14	141	+14	+
Hewlett	12,229	141	14	141	+14	+
Boeing	12,229	141	14	141	+14	+
Becton	12,229	141	14	141	+14	+
Cisco	12,229	141	14	141	+14	+
Pfizer	12,229	141	14	141	+14	+
	141	14	14	141	+14	+

Market Sales						
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Per	Adv.
NYSE 4 s.m. volume	211,000					
Advanced Declined	12,229					
Amex prev. clos. close	12,229					
Total issues	211,000					
NYSE prev. 4 s.m. volume	137,723,000					
Amex volume up	12,229					
Amex volume down	12,229					
OTC volume up	7,134,200					
OTC volume down	2,882,000					
	12,229					

NYSE Index						
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Per	Adv.
Composite	134.10	131.57	132.55	+2.12	+1.6%	+
Industrials	134.10	131.57	132.55	+2.12	+1.6%	+
Trans.	134.10	131.57	132.55	+2.12	+1.6%	+
Utilities	67.69	67.10	67.48	+0.27	+0.4%	+
Finance	110.35	108.88	109.92	+1.18	+1.0%	+
	12,229					

Wednesday's NYSE Closing						
Via The Associated Press						

AMEX Diary						
Class	Prev.	Adv.	Declined	Total issues	New Highs	New Lows
Advanced	25	25	25	25	25	25
Declined	25	25	25	25	25	25
Unchanged	25	25	25	25	25	25
New Highs	25	25	25	25	25	25
New Lows	25	25	25	25	25	25
	25	25	25	25	25	25

NASDAQ Index						
Class	Prev.	Adv.	Declined	Total issues	New Highs	New Lows
Composite	240.41	+2.05	-0.27	240	240	240
Industrials	240.41	+2.05	-0.27	240	240	240
Finance	240.41	+2.05	-0.27	240	240	240
Bank	240.41	+2.05	-0.27	240	240	240
Services	240.41	+2.05	-0.27	240	240	240
Utilities	240.41	+2.05	-0.27	240	240	240
Transport.	240.41	+2.05	-0.27	240	240	240
	240	240	240	240	240	240

AMEX Most Actives						
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Per	Adv.
W.D.G.	12,229	12	12	12	+1.12	+
N.Y. Time	12,229	12	12	12	+1.12	+
I.C.H.	12,229	12	12	12	+1.12	+
Teleco	12,229	12	12	12	+1.12	+
HPD	12,229	12	12	12	+1.12	+
Levitt	12,229	12	12	12	+1.12	+
AT&P	12,229	12	12	12	+1.12	+
Comcast	12,229	12	12	12	+1.12	+
Bowles	12,229	12	12	12	+1.12	+
Alcoa	12,229	12	12	12	+1.12	+
Tony P.	12,229	12	12	12	+1.12	+
	12,229	12	12	12	+1.12	+

NYSE Diary						
Class	Prev.	Adv.	Declined	Total issues	New Highs	New Lows
Advanced	112	112	112	112	112	112
Declined	112	112	112	112	112	112
Unchanged	112	112	112	112	112	112
New Highs	112	112	112	112	112	112
New Lows	112	112	112	112	112	112
	112	112	112	112	112	112

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.						
Buy	Sales	Chg.	Adv.	Industrials	Trans.	Utilities
Dec-8	362,272	362,162	+1,007	1,007	1,007	1,007
Dec-9	397,166	398,054	-888	888	888	888
Dec-10	398,054	400,476	+2,422	2,422	2,422	2,422
*	Included in the sales figures					

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

## Dow Up 34 in 3d Straight Gain

United Press International

**NEW YORK** — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange raced forward Wednesday in heavy trading, extending a sharp rally that has boosted the Dow Jones industrial average by 136 points in three days amid signs of a renewed confidence on Wall Street.

The Dow Jones average rose 34.15 to close at 1,902.52, the first close above 1,900 since Nov. 27, when it ended at 1,910.48.

The Dow, with gains of 56.20 Tuesday and 45.43 Monday, has put together a three-day runup of





High-orbit photo reconnaissance  
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2000

Trials

Bee in Amb

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in Sales

## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

**&P Lowers Rating on Salomon's Debt**

Reuters

**NEW YORK** — Standard & Poor's Corp. said Wednesday that it had downgraded around \$1.3 billion in debt of Salomon Inc., the investment house that, like the rest of Wall Street, has been hit by a stock market's collapse.

Senior debt was downgraded to AA-minus from A, subordinated debt to A from A-plus and commercial paper to A-1 from A-1.

S&P said the action reflected a weaker operating performance due mainly to the cost of the firm's aggressive business and overseas expansion, volatile trading results and increased competition in its principal businesses.

The rating agency also described an expansion of Salomon's merchant banking operation as a strategic shift that posed potential risks to the firm.

S&P said that while Salomon's restructuring cut operating expenses and eliminated low-margin businesses, management will face a challenge in rebuilding the firm's earnings momentum in a post-

entially difficult market environment next year.

Salomon said in September, the month before the market plunge, that it would eliminate 800 jobs and close its municipal bond unit because of slower business.

In October, Salomon said it had an after-tax loss of \$75 million. Last week, Salomon pulled out of a real estate development project in New York that it said would result in an after-tax charge of \$51 million on fourth-quarter earnings.

Still, S&P noted, with more than \$4.6 billion in consolidated capital and a strong liquid balance sheet, Salomon is well positioned to capture benefits from overseas expansion. The firm has expanded its operations in London and Tokyo.

**Dayton Downgraded**

Standard & Poor's also said it had downgraded \$1.14 billion of Dayton Hudson Corp.'s senior debt to AA-minus from AA, Reuters reported.

S&P cited a deteriorating operating performance from the company's Mervyn's discount department stores.

**GE and IBM in Chip Accord**

Reuters

**RESEARCH TRIANGLE PARK**, North Carolina — General Electric Co. announced an agreement Wednesday with International Business Machines Corp. on developing and manufacturing semiconductor technology.

GE said that the accord covered the development of new application-specific integrated circuit, or ASIC, semiconductor technologies and components for use in future IBM products.

GE said it also would manufacture ASIC components for IBM based on designs resulting from the cooperative development effort.

The agreement covers develop-

ment and production through the early 1990s, GE said.

Specific ASIC components built for IBM will be exclusively IBM's property and will not be offered for merchant market sale," GE said.

Once the technology and the circuit library have been qualified, however, GE expects to work with other companies in developing new ASIC components and systems," it said.

Under its chairman, John E. Welch, GE has moved out of consumer electronics and has diversified into such fields as broadcasting, financial services, medical imaging, military electronics and aerospace.



Robert Holmes à Court

**5 of 10 Seek To Liquidate Nordic Fund**By Juris Kaza  
International Herald Tribune

STOCKHOLM — Five of 10 directors have voted to liquidate Scandinavian Fund, a U.S.-based mutual fund investing in Nordic securities, the fund said Wednesday. The move was apparently linked to recent stock market turmoil.

At the same time, Scandinavian Fund's investment adviser, Skandifond Fiduciary AB, said it was resigning as of March 10 because of "serious fundamental disagreement" on investment philosophy with a group of directors led by the deputy board chairman, Alexander Vik. Mr. Vik and four other directors, appointed after he took a 48-percent share in Scandinavian Fund last summer, supported liquidating the fund.

Despite an apparent deadlock, one Scandinavian analyst said that Mr. Vik was strong enough to force liquidation. The fund said that Mr. Vik intended to convert the fund into a no-diversified investment company.

Skandifond is a subsidiary of Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken, the largest commercial bank in the Nordic region. The bank set up Scandinavian Fund through Aktiv Placering, its securities investment subsidiary and the direct parent company of Skandifond.

Chris Honnor, an analyst with Kleinwort, Greveson in London, said that the troubles at Scandinavian Fund were symptomatic of those facing other closed-end, or so-called "area" funds. Investors in closed-end funds cannot sell their shares freely.

"You have a lot of them trading at a discount to net asset value," he said. "By liquidation, you can realize the asset value and make a profit."

**Daimler Sees Modest Gain in '87 Sales, to 66 Billion DM**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**STUTTGART, West Germany**

Daimler-Benz AG expects only a modest rise in its group worldwide sales this year, to more than 66 billion Deutsche marks (\$39.6 billion) from 65.50 billion DM in 1986, the management board chairman, Eduard Reuter, said Wednesday.

Despite the dollar's fall and the uncertainty following the collapse last month on world stock markets, he said the diversified vehicle maker would again finish the year with satisfactory results, but gave no de-

tails. Daimler earned 1.77 billion DM last year.

The higher forecast for 1987 world sales came mainly from Daimler's automobile business, which would account for around 75 percent of revenues, he said.

An analyst for a major West German bank said that while Daimler's car and truck divisions remain strong, the dollar's decline and the consolidation of the company into a high-tech conglomerate could limit earnings gains over the next two years.

In 1985, Daimler purchased the

electronics group AEG AG, the aerospace and medical technology concern Dornier GmbH and the engine maker MTU Motoren-und Turbinen Union GmbH.

It is still a company taking shape," the analyst said. "The weak dollar hurt their sales not just in the U.S., but in other dollar-dependent nations as well. The key for the auto division will be how sales go following the stock crash."

Daimler's annual dividend for 1987 is expected to be unchanged from the 12 DM a share paid for 1986, said an analyst for Bank in Liechtenstein GmbH in Frankfurt.

Car production in 1987 would rise to 597,000 from 594,000 in 1986, Mr. Reuter said, while truck output was expected to climb to 235,000 from 226,344.

Domestic car sales in 1987 were likely to fall from the record 295,000 units of 1986, he said. But exports should reach 300,000 for the first time, after sales of 296,225 units in 1986.

In spite of the economic uncertainty, Mr. Reuter said he was confident that car and truck output next year would reach 1987 levels.

(Reuters, IHT)

**Unfazed by Allegis Flop, Europe's Airlines Diversify****As U.S. Carriers Narrow Risks, Lufthansa Pushes Hotel and Car Bookings**

Reuters

**CHICAGO** — Although the concept is considered a failure in the United States, West European airlines are accelerating programs which they arrange a full range of travel services in "one stop."

Unruffled by Allegis Corp.'s decision to dismantle the travel empire it built around its United Airlines unit, European carriers say they are committed to providing customers with more than simple transportation from one destination to another.

"Our clients do not just want to book an airline ticket, but also a hotel room, or a conference room and a rented car," said Klaus-Ulrich Müller, a spokesman in Bonn for Lufthansa AG, West Germany's national airline.

"We are convinced that the idea of a travel shopping center is a good one," said Jan-Marc Felix, a spokesman in Zurich for Swissair, which offers everything from hotel rooms to time-sharing in golf club condominiums.

Swissair plans to double the number of hotels that it operates in a joint venture with Nestlé SA to 30 within five years. Revenue from services other than flight tickets is growing importance to the airline, said Jürg Lorenz, a financial analyst at the Zurich cantonal bank.

"Swissair's air traffic operations are just about at the break-even point," he said. "It is their other services that bring in the money."

European airlines are using computer reservation systems to allow travelers to book flights, hotel rooms and rental cars through one telephone call. Galileo, a powerful reservation system coming on line in 1988 or 1989, should increase those marketing capabilities, analysts said.

But in the United States, travelers do not demand such Old World attention to luxury, airline executives and industry analysts say. American travelers are more interested in inexpensive fares and timely departures, they explain, than in having all their needs met by one company.

"A businessman knows what he wants," said Robert Joedicke, an airline analyst with Shearson Lehman Brothers in New York. "He likes to keep sight of his luggage, and he wants to be able to make unexpected changes in his itinerary."

Under its former chairman Richard J. Ferris, Allegis had aimed to win the loyalty of business and leisure travelers by managing their trips from start to finish.

Although the company had owned the Westin hotel chain since 1970, Mr. Ferris began the real push toward a "one-stop" organization in 1985 with the acquisition of Hertz Corp., the rental car business. In 1986, Allegis bought the Hilton International chain.

United pilots, fearing that the nonairline operations were soaking

up the company's cash, made a bid to buy the carrier in April.

The move unleashed bidding by corporate raiders who called for Allegis' breakup. The company's board rejected Mr. Ferris' vision, ousted him, and sold Hertz and the hotel chains.

Robert Oppenlander, vice chairman and chief financial officer of Delta Air Lines Inc., said the Atlanta-based airline would never pursue a similar strategy because the risks would be multiplied during an economic downturn.

Lufthansa, meanwhile, is still on the look-out for further hotel acquisitions, Mr. Müller said. The West German airline already owns 62 percent of the international Penta hotel chain and more than 50 percent of Intercontinental hotels, he added.

**Allegis Names Tiger Chief as Chairman**

Reuters

**CHICAGO** — Allegis Corp. said Wednesday that its board had named Stephen Wolf as its chairman, president, and chief executive officer. He was also named president and chief executive of its United Airlines unit.

Mr. Wolf, 46, was previously chairman of Tiger International Inc., which announced his resignation.

At Allegis and United, Mr. Wolf

will assume the positions held on an interim basis by Frank A. Olson since June. Mr. Olson had said earlier he would return to Hertz Corp. Mr. Wolf had been in charge of Tiger's principal subsidiary, the Flying Tiger Line air cargo carrier. Mr. Wolf won credit for his role in restoring profitability at Republic Airlines and Tiger. At the Flying Tiger line, he persuaded workers to accept wage cuts in exchange for a share of future profits.

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**Matra Wins Contract for Paris-Orly Line**

Reuters

**PARIS** — Matra SA, the French military, electronics and transport group, has been chosen to build a 1.28 billion franc (\$227 million) rail line linking the Paris transport network and Orly airport, it was announced Wednesday.

The contract has been won in competition with the French state rail network, SNCF, which had proposed an alternative plan costing 780 million francs.

An official of the Paris transport committee, Syndicat des Transports Parisiens, announced Matra's selection at a news conference.

Matra is proposing to build a rail link for its VAL automatic metro train, to link Orly airport, south of Paris, to Antony station in the southern suburbs. At Antony, passengers will transfer onto

the existing express metro line, known as the RER.

The VAL is based on a concept of autonomous, driverless rail carriages, which can run on tracks in a group or singly. The system has been in use in the northern industrial city of Lille for several years.

The competing bid from the SNCF was for an extension of an existing RER line from a point close to the Rungis market to the airport.

Spie Batignolles, the construction group, and Compagnie Financière et Industrielle des Autoroutes were associated with the unsuccessful bid.

If work starts on the VAL project in the middle of 1988, it should be operational by mid-1991.

Matra, which is 51 percent owned by the French state, was due to be sold fully to private investors in late October. But the share sale was postponed because of the worldwide stock market collapse.

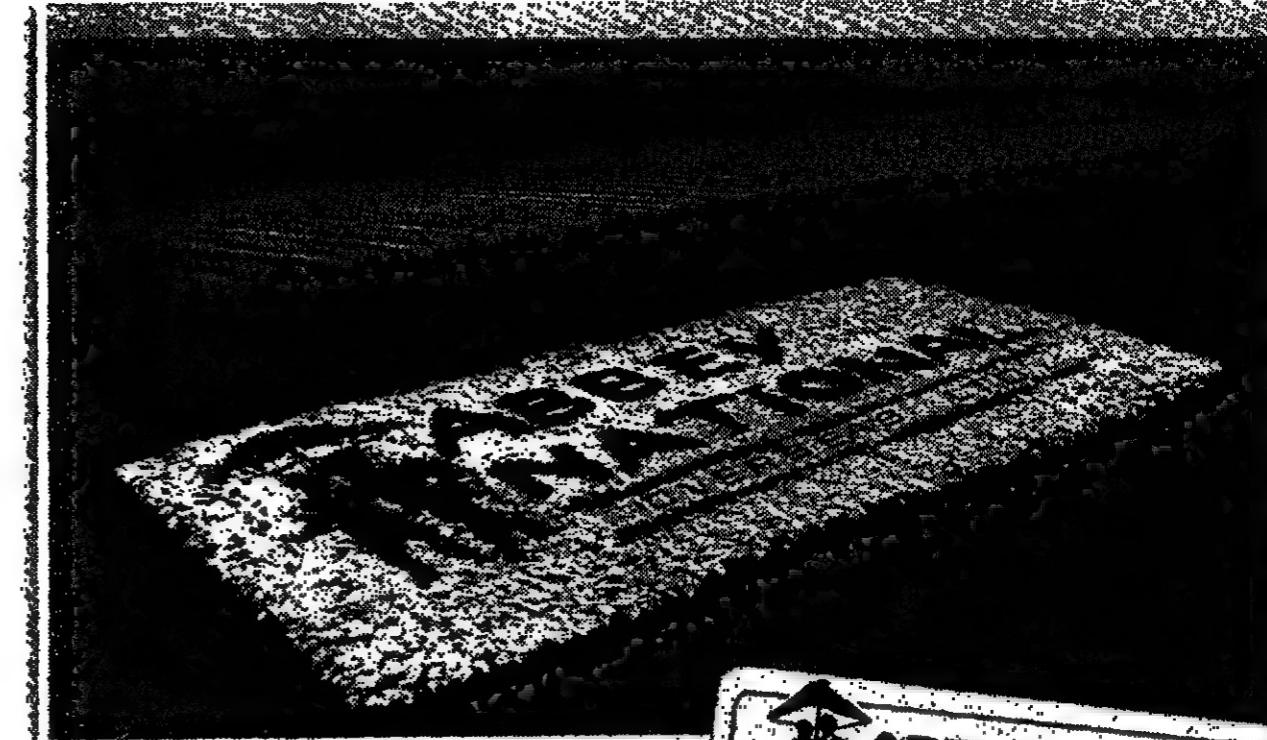
**Seabrook Utility Is Told To Repay \$425 Million**

Reuters

**MANCHESTER**, New Hampshire — Public Service Co. of New Hampshire said Wednesday that Midlantic National Bank, the trustee for the utility's 17% percent debentures due 2004, had declared the entire principal of \$425 million due and payable immediately because of nonpayment of interest on Oct. 15.

Public Service said this did not alter its plan for a restructuring plan and emergency rate relief for the financial recovery of the company. It is the major owner of the troubled Seabrook nuclear plant.

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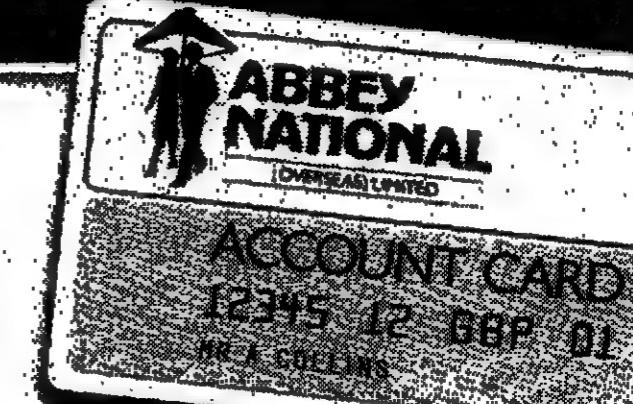
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# Wednesday's **AMEX** Closing

**Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.**  
*Via The Associated Press*

*Via The Associated Press*

Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sz-	10k	High	Low	Close	Chg/	Chg%
Apr	22	Cross S	1.00	.43	15	2177	24%	23%	23%	23%	+ .16		
	240	Crown Fd	1.00	.41	11	3	24%	24%	24%	24%	- .16		
Apr	124	CRC	6				12%	12%	12%	12%	- .16		
	94	C-CPB	12				10%	10%	10%	10%	- .16		
Apr	1952	CwC Pd	1.52	.85	2	2152	21%	21%	21%	21%	+ .16		
	240	CwC Fd	2.25	1.10	10	47	21%	21%	21%	21%	+ .16		
Apr	574	CwmCars	.39	.29	11	237	14%	14%	14%	14%	+ .16		
	208	Cubic	.104	.03	11	2	31%	31%	31%	31%	- .16		
Apr	54	Curlic	.487	.487			4%	4%	4%	4%	- .16		
	5%	Custimdx											
	5%	CyberFd											
							D						
Apr	%	DI Ind	9	9			1%	1%	1%	1%	+ .16		
	24%	DWG	414	6%			5%	5%	5%	5%	+ .16		
Apr	4%	DomCr	6	6			5%	5%	5%	5%	+ .16		
	5%	DomEA	236	6%			5%	5%	5%	5%	+ .16		
Apr	5%	DomEB	210	5%			5%	5%	5%	5%	+ .16		
	7%	Domson	2028	5%			5%	5%	5%	5%	+ .16		
Apr	2%	Domspl	10	10	11	11	2%	2%	2%	2%	+ .16		
	5%	Dotcom	24	24	24	24	11%	11%	11%	11%	+ .16		
Apr	5%	DotcomPd	.16	2.0	23	23	5%	5%	5%	5%	+ .16		
	4%	Dotform											
Apr	1%	DeLou											
	4%	DeLou w/t											
Apr	3%	DeLoutF	.10611.4										
	1%	DeRose	9										
Apr	3%	Decorof											
	2%	Defimed											
Apr	2%	Degmtn	.187	2.6	9	29	5%	5%	5%	5%	+ .16		
	3%	Dessani	.06120.8	9									
Apr	3%	Dessani	.06121.8	9									
	3%	Diamond	10	8									
Apr	5%	Dig B											
	5%	DickMba	.156										
Apr	24	DickMba	.156										
	24%	Dillard	.16	.6	11	754	2%	2%	2%	2%	+ .16		
Apr	7%	Diodes											
	2%	DirActn											
Apr	2%	DirHIV											
	1%	DirHIV w/t											
Apr	1%	Dompe											
	4%	Ducom											
Apr	2%	Dusley	.20	.21	10	4089	5%	5%	5%	5%	+ .16		
	4%	DutMSI	.208	.207	10	31	5%	5%	5%	5%	+ .16		
							E						
Apr	3%	EAC	24	3.5	20	37	5%	5%	5%	5%	+ .16		
	5%	EECO	27	7.5	5	70	4%	4%	4%	4%	+ .16		
Apr	3%	ESI	297	7.5	5	126	3%	3%	3%	3%	+ .16		
	1/2	EGG/Ci											
Apr	12%	EAL Pl	2.04	20.8	24	324	15%	15%	15%	15%	+ .16		
	6%	EAL Pl	2.05	37.5	24	241	5%	5%	5%	5%	+ .16		
Apr	8%	EAL Pl	2.05	37.5	24	241	5%	5%	5%	5%	+ .16		
	8%	EAL Pl	2.12	37.5	24	241	5%	5%	5%	5%	+ .16		
Apr	10%	EAMCo	1.08	2.2	11	214	2%	2%	2%	2%	+ .16		
	10%	EAMCo	.07	48	134	1370	3%	3%	3%	3%	+ .16		
Apr	3%	Echols	.55										
	5%	EcoEn	.086	.1	16	99	10%	10%	10%	10%	+ .16		
Apr	5%	EcoEn	.086	.1	16	99	10%	10%	10%	10%	+ .16		
	7%	EelBbr											
Apr	7%	Eldorado	.208	.24	7	55	2%	2%	2%	2%	+ .16		
	4%	Elsinor											
Apr	6%	Elsinor	1.00e14.0										
	1%	EEmarri											
Apr	2%	Emreira	.246	9.5	3	742	2%	2%	2%	2%	+ .16		
	3%	EmCor	.04	1.0	3	27	5%	5%	5%	5%	+ .16		
Apr	4%	EmCor											
	4%	EMNSACK	1.10	15.4	14	1020	2%	2%	2%	2%	+ .16		
Apr	4%	ESD											
	1%	EntMkt											
Apr	7%	Entygs	.728	9.1	8	629	7%	7%	7%	7%	+ .16		
	7%	Eros											
Apr	3%	Espan											
	31%	EseEda	.728	2.1	13	4	3426	5%	5%	5%	+ .16		
	34%	EzlLaw	.20	.28	5	456	5%	5%	5%	5%	+ .16		
	41%	EvrlJ.A	.20	.59	9	511	5%	5%	5%	5%	+ .16		
							F						
Apr	9%	FFP n	14.5				10%	10%	10%	10%	- .16		
	9%	FFP n	14.5				2%	2%	2%	2%	- .16		
Apr	2%	FobbIn	.46	.14	8	165	2%	2%	2%	2%	- .16		
	13%	FobCol n	2.15	2.15	24	42	15%	15%	15%	15%	- .16		
Apr	4%	Fidata											
	4%	FidFilPn	.06e 1.1	3			4%	4%	4%	4%	- .16		
Apr	4%	FiaUci	.10e 1.4				7%	7%	7%	7%	- .16		
	4%	FiasPur	1.00e14.5				21%	21%	21%	21%	- .16		
Apr	4%	FiConn	1.46e11.4	13	4	10	4%	4%	4%	4%	- .16		
	8%	FifFd											
Apr	4%	FiFwBpn											
	4%	FisCrip											
Apr	4%	Fisch	.211	44	4	4	2%	2%	2%	2%	- .16		
	18%	FitGcs	1.58	7.6	5	15	15%	15%	15%	15%	- .16		
Apr	7%	Flute	1.24	24	5	57	14%	14%	14%	14%	- .16		
	14%	Foodrm											
Apr	2%	ForntPln	6.00e				14%	14%	14%	14%	- .16		
	2%	ForntPln	.34	1.5	26	316	6%	6%	6%	6%	- .16		
Apr	1%	ForntPln	.34	1.5	26	316	6%	6%	6%	6%	- .16		
	1%	ForntPln	.34	1.5	26	316	6%	6%	6%	6%	- .16		
Apr	1%	Forsitic B	.256	1.5	9	256	2%	2%	2%	2%	- .16		
	1%	Forsitic B	.256	1.5	9	256	2%	2%	2%	2%	- .16		
Apr	1%	Frsim n	1.25	18.9	9	256	2%	2%	2%	2%	- .16		
	8%	Frankin	.406	4.4	7	255	10%	10%	10%	10%	- .16		
	8%	FreeEl											
Apr	1%	Friedm	1.00	10.8	12	100	9%	9%	9%	9%	- .16		
	1%	FriesEn											
Apr	1%	FruitVn	.20	6.4	10	197	5%	5%	5%	5%	- .16		
							G						
Apr	4%	GR1	4				4%	4%	4%	4%	+ .16		
	2%	GTL	11				5%	5%	5%	5%	+ .16		
Apr	12%	GW U1 n					16	16%	16%	16%	+ .16		
	12%	GalCol n	.37e 2.5	6			14%	14%	14%	14%	+ .16		
Apr	12%	Galcx C					10%	10%	10%	10%	+ .16		
	12%	Goran	.40	4.2	10	14	14%	14%	14%	14%	+ .16		
Apr	4%	Gefms	.07				6%	6%	6%	6%	+ .16		
	4%	Gentech					10%	10%	10%	10%	+ .16		
Apr	4%	GtaAut					10%	10%	10%	10%	+ .16		
	4%	GtaWt					10%	10%	10%	10%	+ .16		
Apr	4%	GtaWt					10%	10%	10%	10%	+ .16		
	4%	Gtawt					10%	10%	10%	10%	+ .16		
Apr	4%	Gtawt					10%	10%	10%	10%	+ .16		
	4%	Gtawt					10%	10%	10%	10%	+ .16		
Apr	4%	Gtawt					10%	10%	10%	10%	+ .16		
	4%	Gtawt					10%	10%	10%	10%	+ .16		
Apr	4%	Gtawt					10%	10%	10%	10%	+ .16		
	4%	Gtawt					10%	10%	10%	10%	+ .16		
Apr	4%	Gtawt					10%	10%	10%	10%	+ .16		
	4%	Gtawt					10%	10%	10%	10%	+ .16		
Apr	4%	Gtawt					10%	10%	10%	10%	+ .16		
	4%	Gtawt					10%	10%	10%	10%	+ .16		
Apr	4%	Gtawt					10%	10%	10%	10%	+ .16		
	4%	Gtawt					10%	10%	10%	10%	+ .16		
Apr	4%	Gtawt					10%	10%	10%	10%	+ .16		
	4%	Gtawt					10%	10%	10%	10%	+ .16		
Apr	4%	Gtawt					10%	10%	10%	10%	+ .16		
	4%	Gtawt					10%	10%	10%	10%	+ .16		
Apr	4%	Gtawt					10%	10%	10%	10%	+ .16		
	4%	Gtawt					10%	10%	10%	10%	+ .16		
Apr	4%	Gtawt					10%	10%	10%	10%	+ .16		
	4%	Gtawt					10%	10%	10%	10%	+ .16		
Apr	4%	Gtawt					10%	10%	10%	10%	+ .16		
	4%	Gtawt					10%	10%	10%	10%	+ .16		
Apr	4%	Gtawt					10%	10%	10%	10%	+ .16		
	4%	Gtawt					10%	10%	10%	10%	+ .16		
Apr	4%	Gtawt					10%	10%	10%	10%	+ .16		
	4%	Gtawt					10%	10%	10%	10%	+ .16		
Apr	4%	Gtawt					10%	10%	10%	10%	+ .16		
	4%	Gtawt					10%	10%	10%	10%	+ .16		
Apr	4%	G											

(Continued on next page)

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## CURRENCY MARKETS

**Dollar Slips in Stagnant Trading**

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*  
NEW YORK — The dollar closed weaker Wednesday after a day of extremely thin New York and European trading with dealers continuing to await the release Thursday of U.S. trade figures for October.

Financial markets will be watching the trade figures for indications that the dollar's nearly three-year decline is trimming huge international trade imbalances, dealers said, particularly between the United States and Japan.

Robert Fletcher, a trader at Bar-  
clay's Bank in New York, said the  
pivotal range for the October trade  
figure was a deficit of \$14 billion to

"if it is \$16 billion or greater." He  
said, "the dollar will hit new lows  
fairly quickly; if it is less than \$14  
billion, then we can expect a slight  
dollar rally."

Most analysts expect some leveling  
of the trade deficit from September's \$14.08 billion figure. But  
dealers said the dollar's current lev-  
els are largely reflecting these ex-  
pectations.

In New York, the dollar slipped to  
1.6620 Deutsche marks from  
1.6635 DM on Tuesday; to 132.20  
yen, after 132.65 and to 5.6295  
French francs from 5.6510. It was  
unchanged at 1.3585 Swiss francs.

The British pound gained  
against the U.S. currency, to  
\$1.9045 from \$1.7995.

In the absence of evidence that  
the lower dollar is improving the

**London Dollar Rates**

Closing  
Deutsche mark  
Pound sterling  
Japanese yen  
Swiss franc  
French franc

West. Tint.  
1.6620 1.6647  
1.6635 1.6645  
132.20 132.65  
1.3585 1.3603  
5.6295 5.6303

Source: Reuters

Thus a deficit figure toward the  
upper end of the range will prob-  
ably not produce much significant  
selling.

The dollar may not fall steeply  
as the market is already discounting  
the worst figure," one trader said.

In London, the dollar eased to  
1.6620 DM from 1.6667 at Tues-  
day's close; to 132.35 yen, after  
132.65; to 1.3603 Swiss francs from  
1.3628 and to 5.6303 French francs  
after 5.6485.

In earlier European trading, the  
dollar was fixed lower in Frankfurt  
at 1.6590 DM from 1.6670 on Tues-  
day, and in Paris at 5.6235 French  
francs from 5.6485.

Yet most banks appear to be  
maintaining their short positions  
ahead of the figure, dealers said.

**OECD Talks Give No Clue to G-7 Plans**

*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — Readers of tea leaves for signs of when the Group of Seven will meet next were disappointed Wednesday.

David C. Mulford, the assistant U.S. Treasury secretary for international affairs, had been scheduled to attend a meeting at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development at which the other deputies for the G-7 ministers would also be present.

Rumors had circulated that the officials would meet in their function as deputies to the G-7 prior to the OECD meeting. But at the last minute, Mr. Mulford canceled plans to come to Paris — scratching hopes that the deputies would begin work for a ministerial gathering.

Replacing Mr. Mulford at the OECD meeting was Thomas J. Berger, deputy assistant secretary for international affairs.

**OUTLOOK: Experts Revise Earlier Forecasts of an Economic Slowdown in U.S.**

(Continued from Page 1)  
next year. That is a bit higher than  
the 1.9 percent gain the survey regis-  
tered in early November, al-  
though it is well below the 2.8 per-  
cent advance forecast before the  
crash.

Nonetheless, the possibility re-  
mains that a recession — typically  
defined as two successive quarters  
of contraction in gross national  
product — will arrive next year  
despite the traditional expansion-  
ary bias of election-year politics.

But if one does occur, it will  
reflect a considerably greater re-  
trenchment by consumers than has  
been evident so far.

"Clearly, there's been a slow-  
down in retail sales," observed  
Margo F. McClaire, a merchandising  
analyst for PaineWebber Inc.

But she added that most consumers

were in "pretty good" financial  
shape and noted that a PaineWeb-  
ber index of store receipts will be  
tallied up in time.

More grist for optimists came  
Tuesday in a poll of corporate pur-  
chasing managers who predicted  
by a 4-1 margin that economic  
growth would remain robust in the  
first quarter of 1988 and rise fur-  
ther in the spring before slowing  
during the second half of the year.

Gross national product growth  
in the current quarter is widely ex-  
pected to exceed 3 percent and to  
perhaps approach the 4.1 percent  
annual rate registered for the July  
September period.

Although the retail figures will  
be studied intently, analysts said it  
probably would not be possible to

get an accurate reading on consumer  
activity until next month, when  
the Christmas-season receipts will  
be tallied up in time.

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by a 4-1 margin that economic  
growth would remain robust in the  
first quarter of 1988 and rise fur-  
ther in the spring before slowing  
during the second half of the year.

Analysts caution, however, that  
oil and other imports may rise even  
faster, producing another setback to  
the frustrating slow effort to cut the  
deficit as measured in dollars rather than in physical volume.

All 200,000 metric tons of material used to  
build this city of pipes and pumps had to be  
hauled overland, and a 250-mile (400-kilome-  
ter) pipeline has been threaded across rugged  
mountains to the Red Sea coast.

The grueling work was sometimes inter-  
rupted by heavily-armed tribal warriors, jeal-  
ous of their traditional domain.

Now at least 500 tribesmen work at the  
processing plant, and the population of  
Marib has grown from a few hundred three  
years ago to several thousand.

Water is another key to Marib's revival.  
Upstream from the remains of the ancient  
dam, a vast new \$27 million structure can  
hold 10.6 billion cubic feet (300 million cubic  
meters) of water.

The United Arab Emirates' president,  
Sheikh Zaid bin Sultan al-Nahayan, was the  
main benefactor, for the Abu Dhabi ruler's  
family traces its roots to this ancient region.

**'Cadillac of Crude' Turns North Yemen Into Oil Exporter**

Reuters

MARIB, North Yemen — Texan oilmen  
say the sticky, black substance that is about  
to flow from impoverished North Yemen is  
really light and sweet, aristocrat-quality oil.  
"It's high quality," said Mark Nicholas, a  
vice president of Hunt Oil Company of Dallas.  
"Some call it the Cadillac of crude."

Aristocrats and Cadillacs may not mean  
much to Yemeni tribesmen with their huge,  
razor-sharp knives and Kalashnikov rifles, but  
they know of means work and wages.

When President Ali Abdullah Saleh  
opened a tap Wednesday, the small strategic  
state on the southern edge of the Arabian  
peninsula joined the world's oil exporters.

Hunt Oil executives say that North Yemen  
will produce 150,000 barrels of crude a day  
by next week.

An expected annual income of \$600 mil-  
lion to \$700 million will set the poverty-

stricken state on the road to prosperity.  
"It will plug gaps in the country's econo-  
my, but the benefits will be quite slow in  
making themselves felt," said an Arab oil  
consultant.

There are signs, however, that the dusty  
ruins of the biblical Queen of Sheba's ancient  
city are sitting on the verge of a 20th-century  
renaissance.

Three thousand years ago, the area was the  
fertile heartland of an Arabian civilization.

Marib was a stepping stone on a rich trad-  
ing route to Petra and beyond Damascus,  
Aleppo and Baghdad.

But sediment deposited by seasonal floods  
destroyed a dam built around 500 BC that  
supported the region.

Now a sprawling oil camp, rigs, pumps,  
storage tanks, a refinery and trailers stand on  
the pink and yellow sand where an ancient  
monument was once revered.

**Wednesday's OTC Prices**

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.

This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000  
most traded securities in terms of dollar value.

It is updated twice a year.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales In 1000 Net Chgs.

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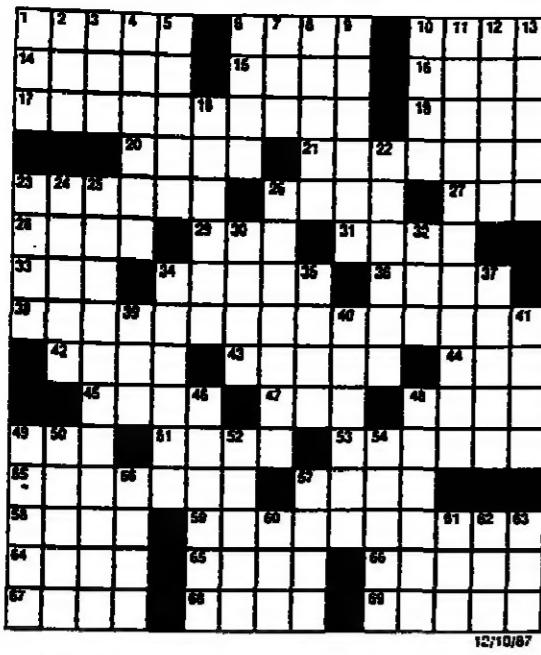
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**ACROSS**

1 Smears  
2 Tut's home  
10 Mosque  
14 Shoelace tip  
15 20th-cen.  
calmness  
16 Dayakulu, for  
one  
17 Marthau-  
Jackson film  
19 Jewish month  
20 Hudson River  
city  
21 Geman  
dramatist-  
critic: 1729-81  
23 Action onstage  
during an  
ovation  
26 Hunt's partner  
27 Miler  
Sebastian  
28 Word denoting  
excess  
29 Ostrich's look-  
alike  
31 Small monkey  
32 Gov. or sen.  
34 Receive a  
benediction  
36 Infamous  
collar item  
38 The cold  
shoulder  
42 Pedestal part  
43 Breathing  
passage  
44 Do gardening  
45 —  
contendere  
47 Nautical notes

11 City in SE Alberta  
12 Hersey town  
13 On-ramp sign  
18 Convincing,  
politically  
22 Circles around  
24 Elliptical  
25 Fine!  
26 Name  
30 Giants'  
successors  
32 Conway or  
Holt  
34 Hummocks  
35 Jay of comedy  
37 Fanciful being  
39 Tokyo,  
formerly  
40 Boring tools  
41 Emulated 8  
Down, with  
"up"  
46 Think faster  
48 Evangel  
49 River to the  
Rhine  
50 "The Ascent of  
F6" co-author  
52 Western resort  
54 Bea Arthur  
role  
56 Vases  
57 Suzette's state  
60 Actress  
Harding  
61 Crow —  
match  
63 Baseballer  
Ron

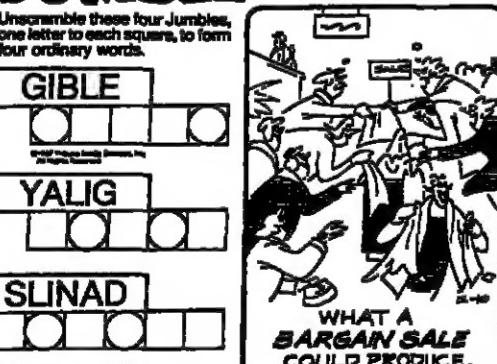
1 Lah-di  
2 Of you  
3 Eskimo's  
curved knife  
4 Move  
5 Area to the  
rear  
6 P.G.A. champ:  
1886  
7 Temple athlete  
8 —feulie  
(type of  
pastry)  
9 Halve  
10 " — corny  
as..."

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**DENNIS THE MENACE**

"DO I HAVE TO USE MY MANNERS TODAY?  
I'M REALLY HUNGRY!"

**JUMBLE.** THAT SCRABLED WORD GAME  
by Harry Arnold and Bob Lee



Yesterday's Jumble: LEGAL NEEDY COUPON MARROW  
Answer: He's sure to let you know that he's the one  
who wears the pants in the family —  
UNDER THE APEON

Answer: AN

(Answers tomorrow)

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